THE

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.
Great Britain 377
The Colonies 384
Foreign States 385
CRITICAL NOTICES.
Mirabeau's Letters during his Residence in England; with Anecdotes, Maxims, &c.—The Trial of Charles I., and of some of the Regicides; with Biographies and Notes—Legends of the Rhine, by the Author of "High-Ways and By-Ways."—The Double Trial; or, the Consequences of an Irish Clearing—Lives of Eminent Missionaries, by John Carne, Esq.—Clarenswold; or, Tales of the North—An Essay on the Causes which have produced Dissent from the Established Church in the Principality of Wales—The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity, by C. Turner Thackrah—The Pulpit; Sermons by eminent living Ministers, &c.—Eternity Realized; or, a Guide to the Thoughtful, by Robert Philip, of Maberly Chapel—The History of England, by D. Hume, Esq., and T. Smollett, M.D.—An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature—A Treatise on the Reform Act—Ramble in America—St. Herbert's Isle—Characteristics of Women 388
THE DRAMA 389
FINE ARTS 399
PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES . . 400
VARIETIES 403
FOREIGN VARIETIES 408
RURAL ECONOMY 410
USEFUL ARTS 411
NEW PUBLICATIONS 412
LITERARY REPORT 413
BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS OF PERSONS LATELY DECEASED . . 414
INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS . . . 416
PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES . . 419
BANKRUPTS 422
COMMERCIAL REPORT . . . 423
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT . 424

POLITICAL EVENTS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

July 23. Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the Reform Bill (Ireland), observing that, after the extended discussions on the question of Reform, details from him in support of the present motion were not requisite.—The Duke of Wellington complained that this Bill gave too much power to the Roman Catholic voters—that it did not adopt the principle of the great measure of 1829, that of diminishing the undue influence of the Irish Priesthood. He also found fault with the manner in which freemen were treated by the Bill. He should negative the motion.—The Marquis of Clanricarde supported the Bill.—Lord Limerick opposed the Bill, as calculated to destroy the Legislative Union, and the effects of the great measure of 1829.—Lord Plunkett contended that it would have a precisely contrary effect; that to withhold Reform would be the way to effect disunion.—The Bill was read a second time.

July 26. The Lord Chancellor, in presenting a petition for an alteration of the law affecting debtors and creditors, adverted to the appointment of his relative to the situations in the Court of Chancery, which had been the subject of remarks in the other House—remarks made, he doubted not, in the sincere desire to obtain information; and he declared that he had implicit confidence in the individual, who would quit the situations if Parliament should think it right to alter or abolish them, without laying any claim to vested interests.—Lord Eldon, Earl Grey, and the Duke of Wellington, defended the course that had been adopted by the Lord Chancellor.—The Learned Lord afterwards said, that, when the Bill was brought in for adjusting the Salary of the Lord Chancellor, it would be seen

that it was not incompatible with the office of Chancellor to have its duties performed at a much lower rate than was now paid.—The Irish Reform Bill afterwards engaged the attention of their Lordships. Previously to the House resolving into Committee on it, there was opposition to the Bill from the Duke of Cumberland, Lords Wynford, Roden, &c., but no division took place. The schedules were annexed to the Bill, and the House resumed. The Bill was reported to the House with its amendments.

July 27. The Irish Reform Bill passed through the Committee, Ministers having consented to the introduction of a clause to prevent the making of fraudulent freehold voters; and another, placing the freemen of Ireland, with respect to elective rights, upon an equality with those of England. The Report was received.

July 30. On the motion of Lord Melbourne, the Reform Bill (Ireland) was read a third time and passed. — One amendment only was moved by Lord Roden, that the original oath be in the new Bill, which was negatived on a division by 36 to 24.—The Russian Dutch Loan Bill was read a second time.

July 31. The Customs Bill was read a second time.—The Irish Boundaries Bill went through Committee.

August 1. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to several Bills.—On the question that the Russian Dutch Loan Bill be read a third time, Lord Wynford said, he had intended to have offered some observations in reply to the speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor on a former evening; but as his Noble and Learned Friend was not present, and seeing the manner in which he was likely to be supported (there was not a single Peer on the Opposition benches beside the Noble and Learned Lord), he thought it advisable not to trouble their Lordships. —The Bill was then read a third time and passed.

August 2. The Lord Chancellor brought in a Bill to do away with the offices of Clerk of the Hanaper, the Clerk of the Subpœna Office, the Registrar of Affidavits, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the Clerk of the Patents, and the Clerk of the Custos, after the lives of such of their present possessors as had held their offices prior to the 1st of June last.—After a few remarks from the Duke of Wellington, the Bill was read a first time.

August 3. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Russian-Dutch Loan Bill, the Customs' Bill, and the Irish Poor Removal Bill. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. —The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of certain Offices in Chancery, and also for returns of all the Salaries derived from these offices.—Agreed to.

August 6. The Bishop of London presented the Report of the Commissioners for Building New Churches; and in so doing, he adverted to the advantages that had resulted from the Commissioners' labours. By these efforts 250,000 persons were provided with opportunities of attending places of worship who were before without such accommodation. — Their Lordships, on the motion of Lord Melbourne, agreed to the Amendment made by the Commons to the Irish Reform Bill.

August 7. The Chancery Offices Abolition Bill came under discussion, and was opposed by Lord Wynford, who wished to see a full inquiry adopted by Parliament before they were called upon to legislate on the subject.—The Lord Chancellor contended, that the Bill had been fully considered, and expressed a hope that their Lordships would permit it to be read a third time, and passed.—The Earl of Eldon thought it unsafe to make an extensive and sudden change in the mode of administering justice, and hoped the present Chancellor would consider well whatever alterations he might propose.—The Lord Chancellor having expressed his determination to do so, the Bill was read a third time, and passed.

August 9. The Irish Tithe Bill was read a second time.

August 10. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the Bill Abolishing the Punishment of Death for Forgery was read a second time.

August 13. Viscount Melbourne moved the second reading of the Irish Party Processions Bill. He observed — "These processions had long been a cause of alarm to the country, and had frequently been attended with bloodshed. When meetings of the kind were held, and the parties conducted themselves peaceably, it was perhaps the more prudent course not to interfere with them; but experience had shown that their general character was of a contrary tendency, and it became the duty of Government to prevent them in future."—The Duke of Wellington did not wish to offer any serious objection to the Bill. He wished it had been extended to all processions of his Majesty's subjects, as well as to the Protestants of the North of Ireland. He had seen many processions in Ireland in honour of William III., but they were conducted with good order, and without ill-feeling. He would not oppose such a Bill as this,

if it were properly extended, and introduced at a fit time.—The Bill was read a second time.

August 14. On the motion that the Report of the Committee on the Forgery Bill be agreed to, the Earl of Rosslyn moved an amendment, with a view to except from the operation of the Bill forged wills, codicils, or testamentary writings, and powers of attorney to receive monies in the public funds.—The clause, after some remarks from the Lord Chancellor and Earl Grey, was agreed to.

August 15. The Forgery Bill was read a third time, and passed, after the Lord Chancellor had renewed his objections to the amendment excepting from the operation of this Bill the forgery of wills, &c. The amendment was reluctantly sanctioned.—On the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Duke of Wellington entered into a detail respecting the state of the finances of the country. He also touched on foreign affairs. He contended that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget was not justified by facts, and that the prospects held out would not be realised. The Government ought not to be left with such an alarming deficiency on the year's revenue, especially in the present peculiar posture of affairs at home, in Ireland, and abroad.—Earl Grey replied that these remarks were inconveniently timed, coming, as they did, at the close of a Session, and when no particular opposition to this Bill was expected. He regretted that there should have been a deficiency in the revenue; but the causes of it, owing to the reduction of taxes, had not been wholly unforeseen.

August 16. This day being fixed upon for the prorogation of Parliament, at two o'clock his Majesty, accompanied by the Grand Officers of State, proceeded from St. James's Palace to the House of Lords, to perform that ceremony in person.—Shortly after two o'clock, his Majesty entered the House of Lords, attended by the Lord Chancellor, &c. The Speaker of the House of Commons, accompanied by about 200 Members, then attended at the Bar, when the Speaker addressed his Majesty in the usual form.—The King read the following Speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The state of the public business now enabling me to release you from a further attendance in Parliament, I cannot take leave of you without expressing the satisfaction with which I have observed your diligence and zeal in the discharge of your duties during a session of extraordinary labour and duration.

"The matters which you have had under your consideration have been of the first importance; and the laws in particular which have been passed for reforming the representation of the people have occupied, as was unavoidable, the greatest portion of your time and attention.

"In recommending this subject to your consideration, it was my object, by removing the causes of just complaint, to restore general confidence in the legislature, and to give additional security to the settled institutions of the state. This object will, I trust, be found to have been accomplished.

"I have still to lament the continuance of disturbances in Ireland, notwithstanding the vigilance and energy displayed by my Government there in the measures which it has taken to repress them. The laws which have been passed in conformity with my recommendation at the beginning of the session, with respect to the collection of tithes, are well calculated to lay the foundation of a new system, to the completion of which the attention of Parliament, when it again assembles, will of course be directed. To this necessary work my best assistance will be given, by enforcing the execution of the laws, and by promoting the prosperity of a country blessed by Divine Providence with so many natural advantages. As conducive to this subject, I must express the satisfaction which I have felt at the measures adopted for extending generally to my people of that kingdom the benefit of education.

"I continue to receive the most friendly assurances from all Foreign Powers; and though I am not enabled to announce to you the final arrangement of the questions which have been so long depending between Holland and Belgium; and though, unhappily, the contest in Portugal between the Princes of the House of Braganza still continues, I look with confidence, through the intimate union which subsists between me and my allies, to the preservation of the general peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted me; and it is a great satisfaction to me to find, notwithstanding large deductions from the revenue occasioned by the repeal of some of the taxes which pressed most heavily on my people, that you have been enabled, by the exercise of a well-considered economy in all the departments of the State, to provide for the service of the year without any addition to the public burdens.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I recommend to you, during the recess, the most careful attention to the preservation of the public peace, and to the maintenance of the authority of the law in your respective counties. I trust that the advantages enjoyed by all my subjects under our free constitution will be duly appreciated and cherished; that relief from any real causes of complaint will be sought only through legitimate channels; that all irregular and illegal proceedings will be discountenanced and resisted; and that the establishment of internal tranquillity and order will prove that the measures which I have sanctioned have not been fruitless in promoting the security of the State, and the content and welfare of my people."

Parliament was then declared prorogued to the 7th of October.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

July 23. In the Committee of Supply, Mr. S. Rice moved a grant of 15,000*l.* on account of the proposed "National Gallery" at Charing Cross. The Records also to be deposited there. The payment of that sum is to be spread over three years. The building is to be of stone.—Sir R. Peel, Mr. Colburne, &c. supported the motion, and highly eulogised the proposed building, and the site selected for it.—A discussion arose on various grants, but a division only took place on that for the Ministerial plan of Education for Ireland, when the Ministers had a majority of 51.

July 24. Mr. Hume moved for a return of the number of persons who had been imprisoned for selling Unstamped Publications, observing that the punishment seemed to have been very unequally awarded, and that it was impossible to execute the law, as it at present stood, without great injustice.—Lord Althorpe did not object to the motion; but observed, that it was necessary to protect those publications which paid a duty to Government. He thought it might be advisable to reduce the Stamp Duty on the public Journals, but was not prepared to submit a measure of that description during the present Session.—The motion was agreed to, after some debate.—On the motion that the House go into Committee on the Irish Tithes Composition Bill, Mr. Sheil moved, as an instruction to the Committee, that the preamble should recite, that the composition was to be extended, with a view to levying the first-fruits according to their real value, and the appropriation of tithes to such purposes of religion, education, and charity, as Parliament, after making a due provision for the Established Church, should seem proper. The proposition was rejected by a majority of 73 against 18, when the Bill went through the Committee.

July 25. Sir E. Sugden expressed his regret that the office of the late Mr. Scott, in the Court of Chancery, had been filled up. He also complained that the salary of the Lord Chancellor had not yet been fixed.—Lord Althorp said, that the Lord Chancellor had only temporarily filled the place, having named his brother to it, subject to the fate of a Bill for the abolition of that and many other offices which it was intended to introduce.

July 26. Sir F. Burdett called attention to the state of the Sewers of the Metropolis; intimately connected as the subject is with the pure and healthy supply of water, it was a matter that ought to be investigated. He intimated his intention of hereafter bringing forward a specific motion on the subject.—The Russian Dutch Loan Bill was read a third time, and passed.

July 27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his annual development of his financial arrangements for the current year. He commenced by showing a comparison of the receipt and expenditure for the years 1830 and 1831. In the former year the income exceeded the expenditure by 2,768,600*l.* In 1831 the expenditure exceeded the income by 600,000*l.* to 700,000*l.* This seeming default, however, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer satisfactorily showed, had not arisen from any diminution in the consumption of taxable commodities. The remission of duty on coals and slate coastwise, the less amount received for duty on corn, and remission of certain excise duties exceeded, by more than a million, the deficiency in the receipt; the increase of consumption, however, had not, he admitted, equalled his expectation, and thereby accounted for the expenditure exceeding the income. The present and prospective state of the finances was next submitted to the attention of the House. After giving his predecessors credit for reducing the salaries and pay of the subordinate *employés* of the Government in the years 1828 and 1830, to the extent of 340,000*l.*, the Noble Lord took credit to himself for having already effected a similar reduction to the extent of 234,000*l.*, and promised to extend it to another 100,000*l.*; and, after recapitulating other reductions, he summed up the estimated expenditure for the current year as amounting to 45,696,300*l.* against 47,858,400*l.* for the past year, being a diminution in the expenditure of 2,162,100*l.* To meet this expenditure, after anticipating an increase on the last year of about 430,000*l.*, by the expiring of bounties on linen exported, and increase of proceeds on wine, tobacco, &c., and a diminution of 100,000*l.* on the articles proposed for reduction of duty in the schedule now before the House, 80,000*l.* for remission of duty on sugar lost by drainage, and the absence of all duty on corn, consequent on the favourable prospects of the pending harvest, the Noble Lord represented the Customs duty as likely to produce 15,871,000*l.*, being 404,000*l.* less than in 1831. In reference to this diminution the Noble Lord adverted to cholera, the past political excitement, contraction of currency, and the exchanges having been against us, as having tended to occasion a less favourable result than wished for. The Excise, which last year the Noble Lord represented to have pro-

duced 16,516,632*l.*, after anticipating an increase on malt, hops, and spirits to the amount of 690,000*l.*, and a diminution by the repeal of the duties on candles, &c., he expected would produce 16,850,000*l.*; and other branches of the revenue he expected to produce the same as last year, making the aggregate net income to be 46,470,000*l.*, being a surplus, over and above the estimated expenditure, of 773,624*l.* This, of course, will be set against the deficiency of the year 1832, which will reduce the deficit upon the two years to 446,789. Honourable Members, would, he trusted, do him the justice to admit that he had endeavoured to state the prospects of the country as low as he possibly could. For the year now going on, the revenue, as compared with the estimates, ought to yield a surplus of 770,000*l.* He had now stated the views of Government with regard to the income and expenditure of the country, and had only to add, that, after the most deliberate consideration, he found himself called upon to move the renewal of the Sugar Duties, without any reduction. He moved that the several duties, hitherto levied on Sugar and Molasses, be continued till the 5th of April, 1833.—Mr. Goulburn reprehended the policy of the Noble Lord for having reduced his receipt below the expenditure; and Mr. Keith Douglas reminded him of the breach of promise made by Lord Goderich to the West India interest, that in the general financial arrangement of the year that interest might expect some substantial relief.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of Government to make any alteration in the Sugar Duties during the present financial year. The reason why Government had not brought forward any measure to relieve West India produce from the burdens which were imposed upon it, was, because that relief was contingent upon the adoption in the chartered colonies of the Orders in Council regulating the treatment of the slaves. It was the intention of Government to introduce a measure by which crown colonies would be relieved from a great portion of their local taxes, which was the readiest mode of fulfilling the promises which had been made to them; for any fiscal measure, distinguishing their produce from that of the other colonies, would be unjust, and the method of relief which he had suggested would have an equally beneficial effect on their agricultural produce. As far as he could see, there was no reason to be apprehensive of war. On the contrary, he thought there was every hope that the pending negotiations would come to a favourable conclusion. The Noble Lord also stated, that hopes were entertained of a favourable arrangement being accomplished with France, relative to the trade between the two countries. His Lordship, in answer to Sir R. Peel, said, he could not see the utility of attempting the settlement of the Bank question before the next Session of Parliament.—The resolutions were then agreed to, and several sums were voted to make good the supplies for the year.

July 30. The Speaker, agreeably to previous arrangement, intimated that at the close of the present Session he should resign the Chair. He adverted briefly to the arduous character of the duties of his office—to the anxiety with which he had endeavoured to discharge those duties—and to the liberal aid which he had ever received from the several members in his efforts to forward and to maintain the order and the privileges of the House.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer afterwards moved a vote of thanks to the Speaker, for his conduct in the Chair during six Parliaments, or seventeen years. He highly eulogised the Speaker's urbanity and conciliatory demeanour in the Chair—an eulogium in which several other Members afterwards warmly joined. The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed regret that the retirement had been resolved on, as he should be glad that the country, as well as the House, might have the benefit of so experienced a Speaker to preside over the proceedings of the new Parliament. The vote was carried literally by acclamation.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved an Address to the King, to be pleased to bestow on Charles Manners Sutton, Esq., some distinguished mark of Royal favour, and to assure his Majesty that the House was ready to make good any expenses that might attend the same. The Motion was also unanimously adopted.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward, in a Committee on the Civil List Act, the Civil List Charges left unprovided for—namely, the mode of paying the Judges' Salaries, the Speaker's Allowances, the Diplomatic Charges, the Pensions, &c.; all of which, previously to the present reign, were chargeable upon, and paid out of, the Civil List. He stated that these matters had been frequently before the House, and were referred to a Committee, which recommended these charges to be separated from the Civil List, as not forming part of the King's Expenditure. The Noble Lord went into extensive details of those charges, enumerating the amounts, and how they are henceforth to be paid, which will be chiefly out of the Consolidated Fund. He also generally adverted

to the savings that would be effected, observing that, when the whole arrangements respecting what formerly constituted the Civil List Charges came into full operation, there would be a diminution of Charge to the extent of 253,000*l.* In speaking of the Judges' salaries, his Lordship observed that those Puisne Judges who were appointed before the regulation of 1828 were to have 5,500*l.* a year—subsequent appointments 5,000*l.* a year. The Lord Chancellor's retiring salary is to be raised from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* a-year, with a reservation respecting the present Lord Chancellor.

July 31. Sir Francis Burdett moved for a Survey of the Sewers of the Metropolis—a subject that was defective, and that as loudly called for amendment, as its supply of water, He stated that upward of 200,000*l.* was annually collected for sewers, yet in many parts of the town there were no sewers. He urged this inquiry on the House as one that was of the greatest consequence to the health of this healthily-situated metropolis.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in the motion, admitting that the proposed inquiry was very desirable.—The Report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's resolutions regarding the Civil List Act and Civil Charges was presented, and the resolutions were agreed to without any comment of consequence.—The Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Forgery Bill; and in doing so he strongly urged the mitigating the capital punishment. The Bill was read a third time, and passed.

August 1. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee on his Majesty's answer to the Address on the retirement of the Speaker, repeated his commendations of Mr. Manners Sutton, detailed the course that had been pursued heretofore as to the granting of Pensions to Speakers on their retirement, and moved a grant of 4,000*l.* a year to the Right Honourable Manners Sutton for his life, and 3,000*l.* a year to his son. The latter grant is only to be enjoyed in the event of his not coming into an office in Doctors' Commons (worth, according to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, some 8,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* a year) of which the son has the reversion. —Mr. Hume bore testimony to the great merits of the Speaker, and to the justice of his claim to reward—but protested against the notion that pension was to follow as a matter of course. The resolution was eventually adopted.

August 2. Mr. H. L. Bulwer rose to bring forward a motion on the subject of the declaration of the Germanic Diet, proposing an Address to his Majesty to use his good offices to avert the threatened inroads upon the liberties of the German people. He addressed the House at considerable length, detailing, generally, the state of Germany, and the security promised to the different portions of it; and pourtraying, in strong colours, the delinquency and positive breach of faith, as well as of principle, that characterises the recent attacks upon, and declarations against, the liberty of the press in Germany. He urged the necessity of the interference of England to resist these combinations of powerful potentates against the liberties and improvement of mankind; and contended that it was not the policy of England quietly to behold the chain thrown over the mind of Europe. The Honourable Member concluded by moving, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting him to exercise his influence with the Germanic Diet, in opposition to the course it has pursued in respect to the liberties and independence of the German people.—Lord Palmerston, without defending the resolutions of the Diet, denied the right of this country to interfere with the proceedings of confederated sovereigns in regard to their own dominions; for it was the external relations of states as separate nations that alone interested this country. On grounds of discretion, therefore, his Lordship would oppose the motion.—The motion was eventually withdrawn.

August 3. In the Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a grant of 2,500*l.* to Sir Abraham Bradley King, on account of the abolition of his patent for supplying the Public-offices of Ireland with stationery. —Mr. Hume resisted the grant as unjustifiable, and because the referees had come to their conclusion on an erroneous case; they were led to believe the patent was for life, whereas it was only during pleasure.—Mr. S. Rice remarked, that the abolition had already produced a saving to the country of 10,000*l.* — Mr. Hume pressed his division on the grant—Against it, 2; for it, 50.—Lord Howick subsequently moved a grant of 57,000*l.* for the relief of the Crown Colonies in the West Indies. Agreed to.

August 6. The Tithes (Ireland) Bill was read a third time, and passed—after which the Bribery Bill again went through a Committee. — The Greek Loan Bill passed by a majority of 43.

August 7. Colonel Evans brought forward the question of Poland, in a speech reflecting strongly on the conduct of the Russian Government to that unhappy people, and concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that the renewal of cer-

tain obligations to the Emperor of Russia gave his Majesty a peculiar claim on that Power for a faithful interpretation of her engagements, especially as regarded Poland.—Lord Palmerston moved the previous question, and a sharp and spirited debate ensued, in which Mr. Hume, Sir Francis Burdett, and several other Members took part.—The motion was finally lost, without any division taking place.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a Bill to enable those to vote who had "tendered" the rates; but it was strongly opposed by Sir E. Sugden, as a departure from pledges that the Bill should not be altered. He contended that, if there had been neglect to pay, it had been wilful; all knew the time.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he had no desire to press the Bill if it were viewed as a violation of pledge, or against the sense of an unwilling House.—The motion was withdrawn.

August 8. In the Committee on the Consolidation Fund Bill (in which the "appropriation" clause is introduced), a discussion arose on a new arrangement, proposed by the Ministers, to allow naval and military officers on half-pay to hold civil offices, under certain circumstances, without forfeiting their half-pay.—Mr. Hume objected to it, as it was against the recommendation of the Finance Committee, and as it tended to prevent the diminution of the half-pay list—a list that cost upwards of 5,000,000*l.* a-year, and was as large as it was fifteen years ago.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. defended this arrangement, as securing to the public efficient service, without injury to the country.—A good deal of conversation took place on the Lord Chancellor's Salary Bill. Mr. Sadler deemed the salary of 14,000*l.* too much, and maintained that, calculating the change in the circulating medium, this was an increase, not a diminution, of the salary. He proposed a reduction of 2000*l.*; but the original proposition was carried by 52 to 5.—The Greek Convention Bill was afterwards read a second time, but not without renewed debate, and a proposition to postpone it. Lord Palmerston said the appointment of Prince Otho was approved by most of the Chiefs of Greece.

August 9. Lord John Russell moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:—"That all persons who will question any future return of Members to serve in Parliament upon any allegation of bribery or corruption, and who shall in their petition specifically allege any payment of money or other reward to have been made by any Member, or on his account or with his privity, since the time of such return, in pursuance or in furtherance of such bribery or corruption, may question the same at any time within twenty-eight days after the date of such payment; or, if this House be not sitting, at the expiration of the said twenty-eight days, then within fourteen days after the day when the House shall next meet."—Colonel Evans moved, and Mr. Hume seconded the following Address to the Crown:—"That his Majesty will be graciously pleased to prorogue the present, and convene another short Session of Parliament, with as little delay as possible, to take into consideration the unexpected disfranchisement produced by certain restrictive clauses of the Act for amending the Representation of the People in Parliament."—The motion was negatived.

August 10. Mr. Leader, on presenting a petition from Ireland, complained with much energy of the doctrine laid down by the Lord Chancellor concerning the power of Government to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act in Ireland.—On the motion of the third reading of the Civil List Bill, Mr. Irving took occasion to give a correct statement of the Clithero outrage, which was received with much cheering, and corroborated by the Members of the Government, to whom Mr. Irving returned thanks for the sentiments they had expressed towards him.

August 15. Mr. Lamb stated, in reply to inquiry, that the Bailiff of Clithero had not, at first, sanctioned the introduction of the military, but that, when introduced, they had not acted until after the reading of the Riot Act.—Mr. Hunt having remarked that, if the elections were to be characterized by such proceedings, the people would have to arm in self-defence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer censured such a sentiment as mischievous and uncalled for, expressing a conviction that the law was strong enough to vindicate his Majesty's subjects, and declaring that any aggression made by the military would experience the prompt notice of the Government.—A long conversation afterwards arose, as to the disqualification of votes from the non-payment of rates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer showing that the disqualifications at Manchester, Bolton, Blackburn, &c., were not so numerous as had been represented on a former evening.—Sir G. Warrender, Mr. Hume, and others having urged a short session, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was desirable that the registration should be completed before a general election took place, but he could not pledge himself as to when the dissolution would be.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse stated, in answer to in-

quiry, that Somerville might be considered as virtually discharged; that he believed the discharge would take place in a very short time.—A petition having been presented on behalf of two persons imprisoned for blasphemous libels, Mr. Perceval complained of the disgracefulness of petitions from those who reviled our Lord and Saviour; when on a motion of Mr. Hunt, the House was counted—and counted out.

August 16. Mr. W. B. Evans gave notice that, in the event of his being in Parliament next Session, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for conferring the elective franchise upon all male persons of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who were not disqualified by the commission of any crime, or loss of intellect. He also gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to impose a tax upon all landed and funded property, for the purpose of paying the interest of the National Debt, instead of its being paid by the sweat of the brow of unborn generations.—At a quarter past two Sir A. Clifford, the Usher of the Black Rod, summoned the House to the House of Lords, for the purpose of attending the prorogation of Parliament by his Majesty. The several Members proceeded accordingly, with the Speaker at their head. On their return, the Speaker, while standing at the table, read his Majesty's Speech. As soon as he had concluded, every Member in the House eagerly pressed forward to shake him by the hand, and testify, by the tribute of a cordial farewell, how deeply sensible they all were of those qualities which have conferred enhanced respect, honour, and dignity on his exalted situation for the last sixteen years.—At a quarter before three the several Members retired; and thus terminated the proceedings of one of the most arduous and memorable Sessions in the Parliamentary history of England.

THE COLONIES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The "Sydney Herald," dated to the end of February, gives a favourable account of the state of affairs in the colony of New South Wales. The disputes which have so long existed between the authorities and the settlers appear to have been amicably arranged, and some important concessions have been made to the colonists. Australian wool has been much improved, and has enabled the growers to reap advantages from their attention. The communication between Sydney and Newcastle was much facilitated, several new steam-boats having been built, and various new sources had been opened for the employment of labour and capital. The total number of convicts who, during the last year, arrived in the colony from all parts of the United Kingdom, amounted to 2,149 males, and 651 females; there have also been importations of a great number of free females, also many wives and children of the convicts: an arrangement which has been productive of the happiest consequences. A public meeting has been held at Paramatta, upon the subject of the obnoxious land regulations, and the ruinous system of quit-rents under which the land-owners were suffering; but the Governor having prolonged the time for the payment of arrears of purchase-money for land due, the intention of petitioning his Majesty was for the present abandoned. The impolicy of throwing any impediments in the way of free emigration was strongly urged as detrimental to the interests of the colony. Another circumstance likely to be of advantage to the colony is the establishment of a regulation for giving publicity to the proceedings of the Legislative Council. This colonial reform was as much wanted, perhaps, as reform at home, and we augur the best consequences from it. Altogether the accounts are very gratifying. The internal resources of the colony were improving, new establishments were forming, and a system of rigorous economy had been established.

The "Sydney Gazette" states the ordinary revenue of the colony—

In 1831, at.....	£116,402	7	2
In 1830.....	99,971	4	3¼
Increase	16,431	2	10¼
And the extraordinary, at	4,663	7	9
Total.....	£122,854	13	0

Being an increase of 85,008*l.* 17*s.* 1¼*d.*

CANADA.

The increase of population has been, and continues to be, so astonishingly rapid, that it is well to note it particularly. By minutes of evidence before a committee of the House of Assembly, Quebec, 1824, it appears that the whole population of

Lower Canada, in 1784, was	65,338
Nova Scotia, by Haliburton, then was ..	32,000
New Brunswick and Newfoundland, say	12,000
Total	109,338
Upper Canada then was nothing, making a Total of, say	110,000

The present population may be taken at—

For Upper Canada	200,000
„ Lower Canada	544,000
„ New Brunswick	80,000
„ Nova Scotia	130,000
„ Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island, say	100,000
Total	1,054,000

Here then is almost a tenfold increase in 46 years, which shews a duplicating ratio every 14, and is rather better than an increase at 5 per cent. compound interest. This, however, is, in a great degree, an emigrating increase, and not a natural one. The United States are found to double every 24 years, which is equal to 3 per cent. at compound interest.

FOREIGN STATES.

AMERICA. (UNITED STATES.)

The New Tariff has at length passed both Houses of the American Congress. The Bill much more closely resembles that introduced by Mr. Adams, on the recommendation of the Committee of Manufactures, than the original Bill proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the scale of duties is therefore higher than that which had been hoped for. By the Bill sent from the Treasury, all woollen goods above a certain low price were to have been chargeable with 30 per cent. *ad valorem* duty. By the Bill which has passed, the duty is fixed at 50 per cent.

The Tariff of 1823 established a complicated system of regulation, which varied the per centage of duty according to the different values of the goods. All goods of less value than one dollar (4*s.* 6*d.*) per square yard, were charged as if they were of one dollar's value: all goods whose value was between 1 dollar and 2¼ dollars, were charged as if they were worth 2¼ dollars; and all goods whose value was between 2¼ and 4 dollars, were charged as if worth 4 dollars.

The New Tariff entirely does away with this system, and simplifies the arrangement, though it does not very materially reduce the duty, except on the lowest kinds of goods. Woollen goods, the actual value of which was below 35 cents. (17½*d.*) were charged with at least 40 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, by the *Old* Tariff: by the *New* Tariff the duty is reduced to 5 per cent., which is a *douceur* to the southern planters, who purchase the lowest kinds of woollens for negro clothing. This reduction of duty will no doubt greatly increase the exportation of paddings, and the lowest qualities of woollens, of which already a very considerable quantity is sent from England to the United States.

On woollens above 35 cents. in value, there was a duty by the *Old* Tariff of at least 45 per cent., but which, by the system of minimums above-mentioned, rose to 70, 80, or 100 per cent. on goods of certain prices, so as to become quite prohibitory. Another regulation, which required the addition of 10 or 12 per cent. to the cost of any goods imported, had the effect of raising the duty from 45 up to 55 per cent. By the *New* Tariff, all woollens above 35 cents. in value (with the exception of blankets, flannels, baizes, carpets, &c.) are chargeable with an *ad valorem* duty of 50 per cent. The new duty will, therefore, be *lower* than the old, and it will, in other respects, give great accommodation to the exporting manufacturer.

On worsted stuff goods the *Old* Tariff laid a duty of 25 per cent., and the *New* Tariff reduces that duty to 10 per cent.; which will be a very material advantage to the English manufacturer.

On blankets, mits, gloves, hosiery, and carpeting (of low qualities) the *Old* Tariff laid a duty of 35 per cent., and the *New* Tariff reduces it to 25 per cent. On blankets, of which the cost shall not exceed 75 cents (3*s.* 1½*d.*) the duty is reduced down to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The duties on flannels and baizes continue almost prohibitory, viz. 16 cents (8*d.*) per square yard. Under the *Old* Tariff they were nominally 45 per cent. *ad valorem*, but really more than that.

The duties on cotton goods remain unaltered, being 25 per cent.

On silk manufactures from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, the duties are reduced from 30 down to 10 per cent., and from other parts they are reduced from 20 down to 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

This Bill does away with the plan of giving eight, ten, and twelve months' credit for the Customs duties, and the duties on woollens are now required to be paid in cash. The new regulation will be decidedly beneficial to the English exporter, by making the trade more sound and steady; the old system encouraged adventurers in New York and the other American cities to trade on no other capital than the Government credits; and the consequence was that many rash speculations were entered into, and the goods were often sacrificed by being forced to a sale, or the importer failed, and all his effects were swept away by the Government creditor.

On the whole, therefore, the New Tariff is a decided improvement, and it will, we hope, be found beneficial to the English manufacturer, although the same jealousy of English manufactures, which dictated the Tariff of 1828, has dictated that of 1832.

The new duties come into operation on the 3d of March, 1833.

President Jackson has refused his assent to the law which renews the charter of the National Bank of the United States. His principal reason is, that three years and a half have yet to elapse before the present charter expires.

The Senate of the United States have rejected the award of the King of the

Netherlands relative to the north-eastern boundary of Canada.

The cholera has unhappily made its appearance in New York, and in other parts of America.

FRANCE.

The marriage between King Leopold and the Princess Louise took place at Compiegne on the 9th of July, with great splendour. There were three ceremonies performed: the civil contract, the religious rites according to the Catholic Church, and those according to the Reformed Church of Germany.

GERMANY.

A manifesto of the German Diet, holden on the 28th of June, has recently been published. It is designed to repress the revolutionary spirit now manifesting itself in so many quarters of Germany, which, in the words of the President of the Diet, "has reached to such a height, that it not only menaces the internal tranquillity and the safety of the different States, but even the existence of the whole Confederation." The President proceeds to complain of "the immense number of journals and revolutionary pamphlets which inundate the country, the abuse of speaking even in the Chambers of the States, the daily progress of a system of propagandism which at first prudently held itself in reserve, but which now does not blush to appear in open day, and the ineffectual attempts of each particular government to repress these disorders;" and concludes by saying, that "these combinations have impressed on the Emperor of Austria the painful conviction that the revolution of Germany is advancing at a rapid pace to maturity, and that it will unavoidably burst forth if longer tolerated by the Confederation." With the Emperor, the King of Prussia cordially co-operates, and all the States of the German Confederation have given in their signatures to the document. It concludes by resolutions, binding every German Sovereign to assist any other who may demand his aid, in keeping down licentiousness, anarchy, seditious or treasonable speeches or writings, in any part of the German Confederation. Austria and Prussia especially promise their potent assistance in this work. The adhesion even of Hanover is not wanting to this document, the principle of which has already been followed up by the Elector of Hesse Cassel. He has issued a decree, in which he prohibits all meetings and assemblies similar to those which have been recently held in Germany, directs all banquets and public fêtes to be dissolved as illegal, and orders all persons delivering speeches or proposing toasts to be arrested, imprisoned, and brought before the tribunals to be punished.

On the 14th of June, the Chamber of Representatives at Hanover agreed to a strong protest against the Decree of the Diet.

In conformity with the general resolutions of the German Diet, the two popular Baden journals, the *Liberal* and the *Sentinel of the Rhine*, have been suppressed; and the Government of Baden has been instructed, through its ambassador, to see this resolution put into effect. The editors are forbidden to edit any other similar journals in any of the states of the Confederation, and the state of Baden is called on to give information respecting the real authors of the articles that have appeared in the *Liberal* and *Sentinel*. A resolution of the Diet, dated 5th July, prohibits all periodicals or political works of any kind in the German language, containing less than twenty printed sheets, from being introduced into any of the states without the previous consent of Government. Political associations of every kind are interdicted. All extraordinary popular assemblies and fetes, except such as have been long in use, and are permitted by the laws and customs of the locality, are also interdicted. The organizing or aiding in any such extraordinary assemblies is declared penal, as well as all attempts to employ customary assemblies for political purposes. Badges of every kind are forbidden to foreigners and natives equally. The Confederation pledge themselves to the rigorous execution of the resolutions adopted in 1819 and 1824, for the punishment, by expulsion, of such Professors in Universities or other establishments as "abuse their ascendency over the minds of their pupils to inculcate doctrines contrary to public order;" and for the suppression of the *Burschenschaft*. There are several other resolutions respecting the watchfulness to be exercised by the states respectively concerning persons who may be suspected of seditious practices, as well natives as foreigners, who may seek refuge within the limits of the Confederation. Lastly, the states mutually ensure to each other "prompt and mutual military assistance; and, admitting that the present circumstances are not less pressing than in October, 1830, and require extraordinary measures for the employment of the military forces of the Confederation, they will join in extending the provisions of the Ordonnance of October 21, 1830, for the re-establishment and maintenance of tranquillity in Germany, and keep them on foot as long as the repose of the country shall require them."

PORTUGAL.

Little change has taken place in the position of the combatants in Portugal during the month. Don Pedro is at Oporto, confining himself within, but fortifying that position. He is organizing his volunteers, who now form an effective body of 4000 or 5000 men, and receiving deserters, who do not, however, confessedly, come in great numbers. The Miguelite General, Santa Martha, is at Penafiel, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, having effected a junction between his forces and those of General Povoas; but no collision, however trifling, has taken place between the troops of the rivals since the affair of Vallonga, on the 23d July. Don Pedro's plan is evidently to make Oporto his lair, and, whenever the Miguelites approach, to sally out upon them, and return to Oporto as his head-quarters, until he finds himself sufficiently strong to advance upon Lisbon.

A fight at sea has taken place between the fleet of Sartorius and that of Don Miguel, but its results have been of no importance. The loss on either side was trifling.

GREECE.

Treaty between Russia, France, and England, with Greece and Bavaria. The following articles contain the substance of this paper:

"Art. 3. The Prince Otho of Bavaria shall bear the title of King of Greece.—4. Greece shall form a monarchical and independent state.—5. Its limits shall be settled by treaty with Turkey.—8. The royal crown and dignity shall be hereditary in Greece; and shall pass to the direct and lawful descendants and heirs of the Prince Otho, in the order of primogeniture. In the event of the decease of the Prince without direct and lawful issue, the crown of Greece shall pass to his younger brother, and to his direct and lawful descendants and heirs, in the order of primogeniture. Failing him also, to his younger brother, and so on. Greece shall never be governed by the King of Bavaria.—9. Otho to be of age in June 1835.—10. Three Bavarian counsellors to govern during his minority, appointed by the King of Bavaria as his son's regency.—11. Prince Otho shall retain full possession of his appanages in Bavaria. The King of Bavaria moreover engages to assist, as far as may be in his power, Prince Otho in his position in Greece, until a revenue shall have been set apart for the crown in that state.—12. The powers guarantee a loan to Otho. The principal of the loan not to exceed a total amount of 60,000,000 of francs, raised by instalments of 20,000,000 of francs each. For the present the first instalment only shall be raised, and the three courts shall each become responsible for the payment of one-third of the annual amount of the interest and sinking fund of the said instalment.—13. In case a pecuniary compensation in favour of the Ottoman Porte shall result from the negotiations which the three courts have already opened at Constantinople for the definitive settlement of the limits of Greece, it is understood that the amount of such compensation shall be defrayed out of the proceeds of the loan.—14. The King of Bavaria shall lend his assistance to the Prince Otho in raising in Bavaria a body of troops, not exceeding 3,500 men, to be employed in his service, as King of Greece, which corps shall be armed, equipped, and paid by the Greek state, and be sent thither as soon as possible, in order to relieve the troops of the alliance hitherto stationed in Greece.—15. Bavarian officers shall organise a national army in Greece. As soon as possible after the signature of the present convention, the three counsellors who are to be associated with his Royal Highness the Prince Otho by his Majesty the King of Bavaria, in order to compose the regency of Greece, shall repair to Greece, shall enter upon the exercise of the functions of the said regency, and shall prepare all the measures necessary for the reception of the Sovereign, who, on his part, will repair to Greece with as little delay as possible.

TURKEY.

On the 21st of July a Protocol was signed at Constantinople, by which the Porte gives its formal assent to the extension of the Greek frontier, as required by the London Conference, viz. from the Gulf of Arta to that of Vola, and again recognises the independence of the Greek state. On the same day a second Protocol was drawn up, by which the Porte is assured of an indemnity in money from Greece for the cession of different tracts of territory. The three contracting Powers guarantee this indemnity. It amounts to forty millions of piastres, if it shall be thought necessary at London, for the security of Greece, to give to the frontier the above-mentioned extension; but the Porte is to receive only ten millions if it should be preferred to have the frontier line below Zeitouny, and end at Arta. At all events, the matter is now settled. The Porte would have assented long ago to the extension of the Greek frontier, and the conclusion of the arrangement has been delayed only by the discussions on the amount of the indemnity.

The Egyptian army, under Ibrahim Pasha, has advanced from Acre to Damascus, which it has captured, and bids fair to subdue all Syria. The Egyptian Pasha has also a well-equipped fleet. The Sultan is using every effort to send a formidable force by land and sea against the revolted Pasha; but the success of these armaments is doubtful.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Mirabeau's Letters during his Residence in England; with Anecdotes, Maxims, &c. now first translated from the Original Manuscripts. To which is prefixed, an Introductory Notice on the Life, Writings, Conduct, and Character of the Author. 2 vols.

Mirabeau was undoubtedly "one of the most extraordinary men of modern times;" yet will his name appear among the most insignificant that history rescues from oblivion. Why is this? His talents were of the highest order—no man had a nobler sphere for their exertion—by no man could they have been more actively employed and avowedly in promoting objects infinitely important to the happiness of mankind. Moral causes will explain the phenomenon. Mirabeau had neither private virtue nor political consistency. The moment he became celebrated he was infamous. The notoriety of the demagogue threw disastrous lustre upon the vices of the man, and these vices again were sustained by his public profligacy. The Editor of the present work tells us, that "in the year 1790, Mirabeau was bought over by the Royal Party;" and he adds, "Principle—if Mirabeau had any principle—might have something to do with it; ambition more; avarice, or a thirst of gain, so far as it might contribute to his luxurious and expensive enjoyments, most of all." The following passages afford some insight into the character of this remarkable man, and show how just an estimate is now entertained of his claims upon the admiration of posterity.

"Mirabeau having proposed the adoption of some very strong measure, which to him appeared necessary, La Fayette started and exclaimed, 'Nay, M. Mirabeau, it is impossible that a man of honour can have recourse to such means.'—'A man of honour!' replied M. Mirabeau; 'ah! M. De La Fayette, I perceive that you would be a *Grandison Cromwell*;—you'll see where such a mixture will lead you.'"

"On a similar occasion La Fayette complained bitterly of the atrocious designs upon him, which were formed by his enemies, and even by Mirabeau himself. Mirabeau called upon him to explain what he meant. 'Well, then,' said La Fayette, 'I will tell you, since you force me to it, that I was thoroughly acquainted with your intentions of having me assassinated.' 'I, Sir?' 'Yes, Sir, in such a place, on such a day, at such an hour; I am sure of it.'—'You were sure of it, M. De La Fayette, and I am still alive! What a good creature you are!—and you think of taking the leading part in a revolution!'"

"Mirabeau had little delicacy in money transactions. Rivarol once remarked—'*Je suis vendre, mais non payé.*' Mirabeau's reply was—'*Je suis payé, mais non vendre.*' On one occasion he said—'A man like me might *accept* a hundred thousand crowns, but a man like me is not to be *had* for a hundred thousand crowns."

This was said when he was at the acmé of his popularity, and success had greatly magnified his self-importance. At the period when these letters commence he was glad to borrow half-a-crown, and thought himself amply provided for with fifty louis-d'ors per month, though in return he laboured sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. This, however, was honourable employment, and the reward was earned without the sacrifice of principle.

The work before us, we regret to say, contains no confidential communications,—it conveys no sentiments,—details no incidents illustrative of the personal character of the writer. The author is sufficiently visible, but we see little of the man. Nine-tenths of what he has written he has picked up wherever he could find it; and there are few instances where he gives us any idea of his own impressions. He founds his opinions—which are always characteristic—on information derived from others, and though he is often acute, profound, and hypothetical, the justness of his thoughts depends almost entirely upon knowledge sometimes accurate and sometimes caricatured, which he has obtained from the relations of his English acquaintances. The portions of the work that are original are interesting; but of course everything is on the surface; and his account of English parties, political, social, and religious, often excites a smile at his expense. He is liable to the censure so often passed upon his countrymen, and which is well expressed by an English lady on the production of one of his literary friends—"You have only seen England," she says, "running and galloping along, as dogs, while lapping up the water of the Nile."

A prevalent error which pervades the whole work, and which we believe commonly prevails in France, is, that the national character of the English is melancholy; this the writer attributes partly to the climate of the country, and partly to the food of the inhabitants. This he says is the principal cause of our political revolutions, of the sombre character of our piety, and the individual suicides which are so frequent amongst us as to distinguish us from our more volatile neighbours,—a vulgar assumption, contradicted by the evidence of facts; for where are instances of suicides so numerous as in France? In general, however, M. Mirabeau writes in a philosophical spirit, and is as free from prejudice as most foreigners who have undertaken to describe our institutions and to delineate our manners. Of religion he knew absolutely nothing; and he seems to have been little acquainted with the latent and powerful causes which operated to produce our political revolutions. Of Cromwell he uniformly speaks in terms of contempt, which proves how little qualified he was to form a just estimate of the character of that extraordinary man; and of the principles which led to the temporary destruction of the monarchy. Mirabeau, though generally favourable to liberty, was an aristocrat in his heart. He praises the British Constitution, but would retain it with all its abuses, and dreads any reform in the popular branch of the legislature. On this subject he feels almost as sensitively as some of our modern conservatives. He considers the nobility as the guardians of the throne,

and predicts the ruin of both in the destruction of that ministerial influence which, in his day, was nearly absolute in the Lower House of Parliament.

The most amusing papers in these volumes are those which delineate female manners and society. The following sketch of French and English women is discriminating and just, and we are glad that the balance is struck in favour of our fair countrywomen, though we should be happy to see the excellences of each amalgamated.

We give the following extract because we wish to please and instruct.

"Women are a subject upon which so much has been said and written by so many men of abilities, that it is not easy to imagine a new light to show them in; or to place them in an attitude in which they have not been already placed. But, talking of a nation, if one did not say something about so considerable a part of it, the subject must appear mutilated and imperfect. *As brevity is the soul of wit, I shall be brief;* and I shall only touch on the principal points in which the women of France differ from those of other countries.

"When a French lady comes into a room, the first thing that strikes you is, that she walks better, holds herself better, has her head and feet better dressed, her clothes better fancied and better put on, than any woman you have ever seen.

"When she talks, she is the art of pleasing personified. Her eyes, her lips, her words, her gestures, are all prepossessing. Her language is the language of amiableness; her accents are the accents of grace; she embellishes a trifle; interests upon nothing; she softens a contradiction; she takes off the insipidness of a compliment by turning it elegantly; and when she has a mind, she sharpens and polishes the point of an epigram better than all the women in the world.

"Her eyes sparkle with spirit; the most delightful sallies flash from her fancy; in telling a story, she is inimitable; the motions of her body, and the accents of her tongue, are equally genteel and easy; an equable flow of sprightliness keeps her constantly good-humoured and cheerful; and the only objects of her life are to please and be pleased.

"Her vivacity may *sometimes* approach to folly; but, perhaps, it is not in her moments of folly that she is least interesting and agreeable.—English women have many points of superiority over the French; the French are superior to them in many others. I have mentioned some of those points in other places. Here I shall only say, there is a particular idea, in which no woman in the world can compare with a French woman; it is in the power of *intellectual irritation.* She will draw wit out of a fool. She strikes with such address the chords of self-love, that she gives unexpected vigour and agility to fancy, and electrifies a body that appeared non-electric.

"I have mentioned here the women of England; and I have done wrong. I did not intend it when I began the letter. They came into my mind, as the *only* women in the world worthy of being compared with those of France. To settle the respective claims of the fair sex in these two countries, requires an abler pen than mine. I shall not dare to examine it even in a single point, nor presume to determine, whether, in the important article of beauty, form and colour are to be preferred to expression and grace; or whether grace and expression are to be considered as preferable to complexion and shape. I shall examine whether the *piquant* of France is to be thought superior to the *touchant* of England; or whether deep sensibility deserves to be preferred to animation and wit. So important a subject requires a volume. I shall only venture to give a trait. If a goddess could be supposed to be formed, compounded of Juno and Minerva, that goddess would be the emblem of the women of this country. Venus, as she is, with all her amiableness and imperfections, may stand, justly enough, for an emblem of French women. I have decided the question without intending it; for I have given the preference to the women of England.

"One point I had forgotten; and it is a material one. It is not to be disputed on; for what I am going to write is the opinion and sentiment of the universe. The English women are the best wives under heaven—and shame be on the men who make them bad husbands."

Whatever was Mirabeau's opinion of women, his conduct to them was that of a libertine—he was a brute. The writer of the short memoir prefixed to the work says of him—"Ardent as a lover, he was inconstant as he was ardent: sensual—heartless—profligate." Something of this, we confess, peeps out in the following extract, with which we conclude our brief notice,—observing, at the same time, that this is the best translation of a French work which we have had the good fortune to meet with for many years. It is written in a good English style.

"Take the greatest care of your wife's health—but weak people only attain a great age—a good woman is so precious a thing! Believe me, my friend, there are very few as good as yours, and to whom, with some degree of reason, the celebrated epigram could not be applied. If you have any regard for your eyes, I would advise you not to translate it to the first lady you meet.

"'Aspice quid pejus? tigris; quid tigride Dæmon:
Dæmone quid? mulier: quid muliere? nihil.'"

The Trial of Charles I., and of some of the Regicides; with Biographies and Notes. (Family Library.)

Much has been said, and much more might be said, against the policy of presenting the inexperienced student with compendious relations, such as the present, of separate events in our history, concerning which a correct judgment cannot be formed without duly considering the circumstances which led to them, and the results which ensued from them; but public favour has now given so decided a sanction to these abridged narratives and brief historical sketches, in which reality is invested with that unity of interest which properly belongs to romance, that we must needs admit them as an important part of our popular modern literature. A series of volumes such as that before us, each devoted to the elucidation of some remarkable passage in

our annals, would undoubtedly form an attractive portion of Mr. Murray's cheap and elegant collection. The present is a well-written compilation, and executed with a facility of style and manner likely to interest those readers whose want of leisure or of application deters them from encountering the dry prolixities of authentic history. But it is of the highest consequence that such accounts should be written, not merely with spirit, but with candour and impartiality. If particular periods and events are to be selected for the instruction of the young and ignorant, they must not be treated of as they are in the Houses of Parliament, or in the pages of our fashionable reviews. Education must not employ party narratives for its text-books; and our fair students, who fish for "general knowledge" as they skim the easy surface of the Family Library, with an occasional dive into the darker profound of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, must not be taught to divide the host of the illustrious dead into "monsters" and "angels," like the heroes and savages of fashionable novels.

The volume before us is written with calmness and moderation, although the production of a writer strongly biassed on one side of the question—a question which, after the lapse of 180 years, is rarely debated among Englishmen with perfect coolness; yet there is much contained in it which can hardly pass without animadversion from a Whig reader. We trust that we shall be excused, if, in performing the duty of criticism, we are forced, by the nature of our subject, to travel over a ground of controversy which has been debated already by the writers of six generations; for if the arguments and maxims of the Restoration are repeated in the reign of William the Fourth, they cannot well be met by any reasonings which have not suggested themselves long ago to the liberal examiner.

We will, however, abstain wholly from discussing the merits of the great question between King and Parliament. We will not insist on the advantageous ground which is occupied by a writer who takes up the thread of his story precisely at the period where all our interest is transferred from the victor to the vanquished; by which means all the causes of the suspicion and dislike with which the people of England regarded their sovereign are left out of view—the provocation is lost sight of, and the terrible retribution stands nakedly forth, claiming our indignation against the exactors of it, and our sympathy with the sufferer. In a mere chronicle of facts, it is of some importance, as to the effect produced, at what link of the series the narrator begins his tale; much more so where, as in the present instance, he constantly interweaves with his relation moral reflections on the conduct of the actors. But let us consider the case simply from the point at which our author has made his commencement.

The boundary between political and moral crimes is one which no reasoning or declamation can overthrow; and when we are told of the enormous guilt of the Regicides,—of the "stings of conscience" under which they must have continually suffered,—it behoves us to consider in what this great action essentially differed from the many unscrupulous deeds by which all parties in civil contentions are in the habit of securing their authority. It is in vain to suppose that men who had been fighting for six years against the royal power could have retained that semi-religious reverence for the royal person which might characterize him, in their eyes, as sacred and inviolable, or could have looked upon his position as different from that of his adherents, who were in daily hostility against them. They acted as party men, and in self-defence: it was to them a struggle between man and man, and whichever was to get the upper hand could only do so by destroying the other. The King was conspiring against the leaders of the army: it was his object to overreach them. It had been his pride, when in less imminent peril, to outwit those with whom he treated. When a king, or other hereditary dignity, measures his wit against that of plebeians, he commonly meets with a superior. The true apology for Cromwell and Ireton, as men, is not to be found in their distorted views of religion, or in their sense of the tyranny of the King previous to the rebellion, or in the ardency of their desires for a republic, in the possibility of which one of them, at least, never seriously believed: it arises simply from the transactions of Hampton Court, where the King paltered with the Scots on one hand, with the army on the other. Our author discredits (on very insufficient grounds) the stories of the intercepted letters, which are said to have revealed the intended treachery of Charles towards the persons of Cromwell and Ireton; but it is clear enough, even to him, that the King's notion of policy consisted in the abandonment of one or other of the parties with which he was treating. "It surely discovered," he says, "no perfidy in the vanquished and half-dethroned King to receive the overtures of both parties, and to be willing to close either with the Scots or the army, according as the offers of the one or the other were most advantageous." Secret conferences with the leaders of both, with high promises of gratifications to themselves and revenge on their enemies, formed, of course, an important and justifiable part of such negotiations. Undoubtedly Charles, in carrying on this double treaty, did no more than most other potentates, in his anxious situation, would have done; but, by his share in these transactions, he forfeits all claim to the irreproachable character of the martyr. We pity his sufferings, and admire the sweet uses which he drew from adversity—the decent and pious firmness which shed such lustre on his latter days; but his death ceases to be regarded as an unprovoked atrocity. We see him mount the scaffold as a defeated intriguer. Had he succeeded, the Independents must have been sacrificed to the Presbyterians and Royalists. By consigning their master to the block, they escaped the tender mercies of Hollis and Hamilton.

The situation of the King, from the moment when Cromwell and Ireton broke off the train of negotiation commenced at Hampton Court, was that of a man who has a drawn sword almost within his grasp: his enemies hold him at arm's length from it by the greatest exertion of their strength, for they know that its first service would be to destroy them; and when at

length their force will no longer suffice to detain his arm, they do not scruple to anticipate his movements by taking his life.

There is also in this volume a short memoir of Ireton, which seems fairly drawn up,—more favourably, perhaps, than we should ourselves have been inclined to represent him. Although he was not destitute of high and noble qualities, there is nothing in his character to excite the interest which we feel in the career of his greater father-in-law. The peculiar secret of Cromwell's success lay, as is beautifully explained by Mr. Godwin,* in the thorough sympathy which existed between him and his fellow-creatures; in his instinctive faculty, not of acting only, but of feeling what he acted, and entering into all the variety of emotions excited among those with whom he lived, by the great events which were passing around them. Ireton held himself aloof from man, and from human passions. His ruling impulse seems to have been the desire of resisting authority and abasing greatness; not from base personal envy, but partly from a cynical temperament, partly from a fixed principle of enmity to such distinctions. His very clemency was suspicious. If he exerted himself to save the life of a commoner, it seems to have been principally with the view of rendering stronger by contrast the severity exercised towards a nobleman.†

Harrison, also, is fairly treated by our author; although we suspect that too great depth of character has been attributed, both by historians and novelists, to this gallant officer—the Murat of our Napoleon—the "beau-sabreur" of the Commonwealth army. He was not naturally inclined to fanaticism by gloominess of mind, but led into it, in compliance with the affectation of his time, by the same ardent and fantastic spirit which in the King of Naples vented itself only in puerile extravagances. Like Murat, he was devotedly attached to his leader, yet frequently led to place himself in opposition to him by mere inconstancy of mind, and the attractions of some new imagination. The sons of the aubergiste of Cahors, and of the grazier of Newcastle, were equally addicted to show and vulgar ostentation. The Sovereign of Naples did not more rejoice in his purple boots and coroneted helmet than Harrison in his "scarlet coat and cloak, laden with gold and silver lace," which he put on the morning after bestowing a brotherly exhortation, against worldly bravery, on a comrade, whose delinquencies had extended no farther than a "sad coloured coat, trimmed with gold buttons," as is minutely recorded by Mrs. Hutchinson. Alas! that the heroine of the Civil War should display, on this feminine subject, an accuracy of memory almost equalling that of the Duchess d'Abrantes herself. It was not, probably, until the latter end of his life, that Harrison became deeply infected with fanaticism, when he lent his countenance to the schemes of the Millennarians, and, in the language of the profane, "went in for a fifth king when there were but four in the pack." Imprisonment and disappointment converted the wild demeanour of his earlier days into that fixed enthusiasm which imparted so much dignity and grace to his conduct when arraigned before his mean and insolent judges, and which accompanied him through the dreadful ordeal of a barbarous execution.

And this reflection leads us to the trials of the regicides, with a short—a very short—abstract of which the volume before us concludes. We sincerely wish that the author had omitted altogether this part of his labours. We cannot but look with very different eyes from him on a series of transactions which he dispatches with few comments, and those chiefly laudatory of the conduct of the Commissioners who presided at these trials. Surely some notice was called for, from a writer who labours so zealously to raise our indignation against the crimes of the regicides, of the treacherous device by which some of them were entrapped; of the "deliberate breach of faith," (to use the words of the impartial Hallam, whom our author quotes with praise where their sentiments are in accordance) through which two of them at least (Scroop and Carew) were conducted to the scaffold.

"These niceties of the law," says our author, speaking of some legal subtleties in the indictments, "which may appear trifling to thoughtless persons, show the conscientious regard paid to established forms and principles by the judges of the land, when proceeding to judgment on the most heinous criminals against the father of their Sovereign. They place the proceeding in the most striking contrast with that shameful mockery of all rules and principles which had been resorted to for the destruction of Charles the First." To us they appear little better than a cruel affectation of lenity, where the destruction of the accused was predetermined. It must be remembered that these tender-hearted formalities were coupled with the most obdurate resolution not to hear a single word in argument or the only defence which the prisoners could offer. In fact, the best apology for the conduct of the judges is, that they were only meting out to the regicides the same measure which these had allowed their sovereign. "This gentleman," says the apostate recorder Wild, checking some attempt of Harrison to address the court, "hath forgotten their own barbarousness: they would not hear their King." It being decided at once, and without argument, that the authority of the powers which, *de facto*, governed the realm in 1648, was no justification to those who acted under their commission, the calling of oral witnesses, as in the case of the King, was an unnecessary display. The signature of each individual to the warrant for Charles's execution, was testimony enough against him. What further evidence was offered seems to have been produced merely to gratify the foul appetite which then possessed the royalists for all manner of scandal against their enemies. These calumnies, uttered by the impure lips of apostates, and contradicted wherever contradiction was possible, reflect dishonour on the court which listened to them, not on the criminals against whom they were directed.

By the way, this writer has, we perceive,

* "History of the Commonwealth," vol. iii. Surely, if Mr. Godwin be a defective historian, he is one of the greatest metaphysicians who ever engaged in historical composition.

† See the Trial of Sir John Owen, and the Lords taken in Colchester, according to Godwin, himself an admirer of Ireton's character.

adopted the common tone of vituperation with respect to Hollis and the other Presbyterian judges on the commission, as sitting in judgment on their ancient allies. We confess, with Hallam, that we do not perceive the force of this imputation. By various acts of violence, on the part of the Independents, toward the Presbyterians, and by the constant oppression of twelve years, the bonds of alliance between the two parties had been fairly severed. As well might it be contended that Clarendon was "estopped" from proceeding, as he did, most zealously in the prosecution of the regicides, by the votes which he had given, with Falkland and with Cromwell, in the early stages of the opposition to Charles, Hollis and his followers had not been less decided than the Royalists in opposing and condemning Charles's execution. All were members of various defeated parties, sitting in judgment on their former conquerors; and they conducted themselves with the moderation and dignity which might have been expected.

Here too—without note or observation from the author, who has devoted whole pages to express his sense of the enormity of Charles's judges—appears that most foul exhibition of the wantonness of power, the trial of the independent minister Hugh Peters. Because the name of this poor half-witted enthusiast is seldom pronounced without a smile—because Burnet, in his loose way, calls him a vicious character, and Hallam an odious fanatic—because he did not possess that dignity or obstinacy of mind which command vulgar sympathy almost alike in the criminal and the innocent; therefore it may be deemed almost ridiculous to waste a thought on the iniquity of his sentence, and the wanton falsehood of his accusers. There is not the least shadow of justification for the cruelty which was wrought against him: it must have arisen from some ancient spite of the Presbyterians, or some wild freak of the Cavaliers, with the origin of which we are unacquainted. A few loose expressions of approbation of the act which was perpetrating—reported by malicious renegades—constituted his crime. The vague accusations of cruelty and insult offered by him to his prince, and to other sufferers, are contradicted by the clearest evidence. When the King desired a conference with his pastor Juxon, it was through Peters that his wish was complied with. When Sir John Denham sought the presence of Charles, with the suspicious purpose of conveying a message from the Queen, it was through Peters that the application was made. Lady Worcester testified that "in all the sufferings of her husband, Mr. Peters was his great friend." He offered to produce on his trial a seal of Lord Goring, which he had received from that nobleman, as a reward for his services in saving his life. What is the justice of posthumous fame, when Genius has tears to shed over the sufferings of the profligate Harry Marten, and not a single apologist is found for the memory of poor Hugh Peters?

Legends of the Rhine. By the Author of "High-Ways and By-Ways." 3 vols.

Mr. Grattan is once again a welcome visitor to our library. He brings with him rare legends from a land full of them—the rarest, the wildest, and the most exciting that the memory of age retains, or that printing has preserved to astonish and delight posterity. A clever and laborious seeker into strange places is the Author of "High-Ways and By-Ways," and from among the neglected rubbish of ages long gone, he has collected many a rich and valuable gem, that has well repaid him for the pain and trouble of a weary search. Each of the volumes contains some half-dozen legends—varied, curious, and interesting, illustrative of the manners and customs of a "peculiar people," and descriptive of scenery the most beautiful and romantic in Europe. The lovers of the wild and wonderful will peruse them with a pleasure to be envied by mere matter-of-fact readers; but their true value lies beneath the bright surface. The Author has long resided amid the scenery he describes—again and again he has pored among the ruins of old castles—the very stones of which prate of doings that are so many marvels in these more sober and less lawless days. The facts of the time are rich and rare as fictions, and the bare recital of them excites us as if we were at once transported to the very temple of romance. Mr. Grattan has well worked up his excellent *matériel*; he has brought his own glowing fancy to bear upon them; and the result is a work that cannot fail to gratify and amuse.

The Double Trial; or, the Consequences of an Irish Clearing. 3 vols.

There is much that is pleasant, and something that may be profitable, in these volumes, although they develope little that is new in character or peculiar in plot. They are, moreover, too full of the common-place mysteries of gone-by novelists, and describe Ireland rather from the silly pictures of some aged dramatists than from actual and intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of the people or the nature of the land.

Lives of Eminent Missionaries. By John Carne, Esq. (Select Library, vol. vi. vol. i.)

Literature, so long unjust to the missionary enterprize, is at last becoming ashamed of its prejudices. Tyerman and Bennet, Ellis and Stewart are now so universally read, that the enemies of Christianity, and its half-hearted friends, are dumb, or, if they speak, speak only to be disregarded. To evangelize the heathen ceases to be considered a visionary and Utopian scheme, and Christian missionaries are no longer traduced as men of low ambition, who, unable to distinguish themselves in their native country, seek a field for their insane and fanatical undertaking in distant climes. They are now hailed as enlightened philanthropists, and every church and sect is eager to put in its claim as having contributed its share of moral energy to the benevolent design of chasing the horrid spectres of a desolating superstition from the dark places of the earth, which are full of the habitations of cruelty. It is clearly manifest that, by patient

perseverance in well-doing, the moral waste may be reclaimed, and the Rose of Sharon made to flourish in every soil, and under the most inclement skies. If the results of missionary efforts have not realised all that sanguine spirits have anticipated, enough has been done to awaken the sympathies, even of the cold and calculating, who, comparing the insignificancy of the means with the magnitude of the purpose, had been induced almost to despair of Christianity and human nature. We may confidently ask what has been the success of commercial speculations compared with the difficulties which the Christian missionary has encountered and subdued? and where is the nation that has abandoned either the one or the other because an empire has not been founded in a day—or ships have been wrecked, and lives sacrificed, and millions expended in vain? It has been proved in a thousand instances, that where the social principle has the power of developement, Christianity both assists and matures the operation; that it is, in fact, the best cement of society, the key-stone to the arch, the foundation to the superstructure. We doubt not there have been weak and inefficient missionaries, as well as indolent settlers, and unskilful navigators, and wild speculatists—but does this form an objection stronger in the one case than in the other? The question is, what has been the general result of the missionary enterprize? Has it not at least brought the principles of Christianity to the severest test? has it not exhibited the human character under aspects the most powerfully impressive? has it not produced apostles in an infidel age, and shown the triumphs of the gospel over the most formidable moral obstacles?—and is this nothing? We cannot, however, in this brief notice, follow out the general argument. We would rather at once induce our readers to peruse this most interesting and affecting work of Mr. Carne.—The theme he has chosen is evidently one most congenial with his tastes and habits of feeling and thought; and the book is just what we should have expected from the author of "Tales from the West." It is adapted to every class—to the imaginative and romantic—to the philosophical and the inquiring—to the admirers of nature and the lovers of religion. We would conclude by observing that the lives of the missionaries before us are not narratives of individuals taken from the sectarians, but ministers and agents of episcopal churches, chiefly under the superintendence of the venerable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Clarenswold, or Tales of the North.

We really are good-natured, and every new aspirant, especially if he be a young man of modesty and talents, is sure of a kind welcome at our hands; if of the gentler sex, and the production be barely tolerable, our gallantry will not allow us to censure even when our judgment tells us it is our duty to condemn. But we confess this "Clarenswold" a good deal puzzles us; we cannot detect the gender of the writer—the work has neither nervous sense nor feminine grace; we never saw in man or woman such an entire want of knowledge of the human *materiel*, out of which tales and novels are constructed; there is not in either of the tales even an approach to the formation of a character. Nearly all the incidents are to be found in Scott's novels—most heterogeneously huddled into a mass of absurdity which sets probability at defiance. The dialogues are vulgar and gross caricatures of the works so unceremoniously laid under contribution; and the descriptions—save us from the descriptions—but perhaps our readers would like a specimen.

"The red streaks of evening have faded in the distant west; the owl hath awoke and shaken himself from the bonds of his sluggish slumber, the rural vale hath sunk deeper in the shade, and the mountain-tops, in stature magnified, scarce show their varied outlines in the murky sky; the tale of the wanderer or the recluse is now listened to with redoubled avidity, around the cheerful fire and hospitable board; while, *without*, the silence is broken by the whispered accents of endearment, the solemn vow, or the melancholy repinings of some secret-loving pair,—their solitude alone disturbed by the fitful flickering of the ominous bat, the shrill scream of the owlet grey, or, mayhap, the sportive pattering of some timid hare, as she gambols across the path. The dull morose now casts abroad his eyes, and meets congenial scenes;

"The man of guilt, too, wends his noiseless way,
And cowards kill, who dare not face in day.

"The sage quits his study, and, with relaxed spirit, prolonged ideas, and mind above the world, contemplates the wondrous canopy of heaven, and the bright inhabitants thereof."

Who will be able to read Sir Walter after this! We take a final adieu of this Hetroclyte. It will be our own fault if "we meet again at Philippi."* What the creature will have to do there heaven knows. We are perfectly sure that it belongs not to the class of genius, either good or evil.

An Essay on the Causes which have produced Dissent from the Established Church in the Principality of Wales: to which the Royal Medal was awarded at an Eisteddvod of the London Cambrian Institution, held in May, 1831. The Second Edition; comprising a Statement of the Value of Church Revenues in North Wales.

This is a Chapter not to be found in the Laureate's Book of the Church. We learn, as it regards its Protestant hierarchy, that Wales is nearly in the same situation as Ireland, but from the operation of very different causes. The Church of Ireland is an exotic, and it is not wonderful that in an uncongenial soil it should not flourish. But in Wales it is indigenous, and yet there also it withers and dies.

It seems that in Ireland the Church is left desolate by an ignorant and besotted population devoted to another faith; but in Wales, we are told by the author, that dissent has advanced with knowledge, and not with ignorance; and that there is scarcely a vestige of popish super-

* See Preface; we wish we had read nothing else.

stition to be found in all the principality. The essayist says, that the real question he has undertaken to discuss is, why has the whole country joined the Methodists and the Dissenters? The question he answers by an induction of facts and reasonings founded upon them, which deserve the most serious attention of the heads of the hierarchy. It is high time for a church which has existed for centuries, and which, in so large a district as North and South Wales, has totally failed in the object of its establishment, to inquire seriously into the causes of such a lamentable failure. This work will be, to those interested in the inquiry, an enlightened and temperate guide; if, however, they turn away from the admonitions and warnings, without examining the truth of the author's statements, and applying timely remedies to the evils of which he complains, and which he is not backward fearlessly to expose, the consequences are not far distant—reform or ruin is inevitable. The author is not a Dissenter or a sectary; on the contrary, he professes ardent attachment to the principle of an ecclesiastical establishment, and to a devout, laborious, and accredited clergy; but he denounces what he calls "the base system of ecclesiastical maladministration" which prevails throughout the principality, and infers that "nothing but a fundamental reform of her system can save the Church in Wales." Ye Right Reverend Fathers in God, look well to it.

The Effects of Arts, Trades, and Professions, and of Civic States and Habits of Living, on Health and Longevity: with Suggestions for the Removal of many of the Agents which produce Disease, and shorten the Duration of Life. By C. Turner Thackrah, Esq. Second edition, greatly enlarged.

Science is here devoted to philanthropy. An important subject, that of the health and longevity of millions, is treated in a manner infinitely creditable to the professional attainments and benevolent principles of the writer; the work answers to its title, and it was scarcely necessary for Mr. Thackrah to tell us "utility is my object." The present edition embraces a great variety of trades and employments not investigated in the former. We have noticed above one hundred. This assiduity on the part of Mr. Thackrah to render his task more extensively beneficial is highly commendable. We earnestly recommend it to all who value the happiness of the community, and who would diminish the sum of physical and moral evils which the social state, in a high degree of civilization, never fails to produce. Manufacturers and professional men in manufacturing districts should make themselves thoroughly acquainted with this work. Now it is known how disease is engendered by any particular trade and pursuit, and how it may be counteracted, and, in some instances, altogether prevented, it becomes every man, who has the opportunity and the influence, at once to commence the great business of amelioration.

The Pulpit. Sermons by eminent living Ministers, &c. Volume XIX.

We suppose much of the popularity of this work arises from its surreptitious character. The clergy complain that their property is purloined—the people rejoice that they can secure, at any rate, what they have heard with pleasure, and which, if published under the revision of the authors, would lose all that for which they chiefly valued it in the delivery. If the average of sermons delivered from the English pulpit equal the specimens which are here given, and, we suppose, taken from the lips of the preacher, then has preaching greatly advanced in this country, both among the clergy and the ministers of the various orthodox sects of Dissenters. We think such a work has a salutary influence; it puts the preacher upon his metal: having the fear of publication before his eyes, he composes with greater care, and delivers with greater propriety. It is a treasure to the rapidly-increasing class of sermon readers, who love to revive in the family and the closet the impressions which they received in the temple, and who are pleased to retain, as precious relics, such sacred memorials of their revered instructors.

Eternity Realized; or, a Guide to the Thoughtful. By Robert Phillip, of Maberly Chapel.

There are some books which, like the Bible, from which they derive all their solemnity, seem too sacred for criticism. We contemplate their object, and the momentous truths which they disclose, and feel disarmed. The writers so nearly resemble, in their spirit and manner of treating their subjects, the Prophets and Apostles, that we almost equally hesitate to praise or censure them. We took up the present little volume for the purpose of giving it a brief literary notice, but we had not proceeded far before we were conscious that we were on holy ground. The interests of time faded into nothing before the sublime glories and terrors of Eternity; and we felt our deep responsibility, as moral agents—as individuals who must ourselves pass under the final review of the eternal judge. The devotional spirit took possession of our hearts—we read the volume for instruction, and rose from its perusal with the hope and prayer that we might be better men. Here is nothing technical in phraseology—nothing fanatical in feeling—nothing that can offend rational faith, but every thing to confirm the mind, and to establish it in every wise and holy purpose. The moral arithmetic of human life is to balance the accounts of two worlds—to decide on the interfering claims of time and eternity; and so to settle the question that the one may be regulated by the other. We have only to express our obligations to the Author for his judicious and well-timed effort to abash folly and to confound guilt, to encourage piety, and to render the hope of immortality the source of present happiness.

The History of England. By David Hume, Esq., and Tobias Smollet, M.D. With a short Memoir of Hume, written

by himself. Complete in one volume, royal 8vo.

The paper, the typography, the plates, and the general superior execution of this work, comprehending many volumes in one, and that one published at the astonishingly moderate price of 28*s*., reflects the highest credit on the stereotype press established at Bungay, and conducted by J. B. and C. Childs. This work, and Ainsworth's "Thesaurus," are wonderful specimens of what talent and enterprise can achieve, and what meritorious demands individual exertion may make upon public patronage. We sincerely hope that these costly speculations will be encouraged by the community at large, and that all the standard works of British science and literature will follow in their train. Thus an elegant and extensive library may be comprised in the narrowest limits, and placed within the reach of the most moderate means.

An Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature; with copious Biographical Notices of Sanscrit Works and Translations. From the German of Adeburg. With numerous Additions and Corrections. Oxford. D. A. Talboys, 1832.

It is not often that we meet with the three characters of author, printer, and bookseller in the same person; and, certainly, modern times have not exhibited the combination in a light more advantageous than in the present instance. Oxford may well be proud of a man who can superintend one of the best presses in the city, and, at the same time, put forth works of profound research on subjects of growing interest, not only to the University, but to the empire at large. The work before us, as calculated to facilitate and extend the study of Sanscrit literature, will no doubt ensure the approbation of all who are competent to form a judgment of its merits; and we should say, the time is arrived when such a work is imperatively called for, whether we consider the state of intellectual acquirement which distinguishes our age and country, or the benefits which European scholars, thoroughly versed in Sanscrit literature, may confer upon the millions by whom it is held in sacred veneration. Of the tongue itself, Sir William Jones observes, "The Sanscrit language, whatever be its antiquity, is of a wonderful structure; more perfect than the Greek, more copious than the Latin, and more excellently refined than either."

M. Von Humboldt speaks of it in terms more philosophical, but expresses approbation not less warm and enthusiastic. The author of this historical sketch, without dwelling on the intrinsic virtue of Sanscrit as a perfect and beautiful language, eloquently remarks upon its relative importance as connected with some of the noblest pursuits of the human mind. "To those who study the history of man, Sanscrit literature offers a surprising mass of novel information, and opens an unbounded field for speculation and research! A language (and such a language!) which, upon the most moderate computation, dates its origin beyond the earliest records of profane history, and contains monuments of theology, poetry, science, and philosophy, which have influenced, perhaps, a hundred millions of human beings, through a hundred generations, is a phenomenon in the annals of the human race which cannot fail to command attention. Common sense and experience suggest that those facts only require to be known to excite a more general interest in this new department of literature." The work which Mr. Talboys thus introduces to the public is not a bare translation of Adeburg, but to a great extent original; and the result of his own enquiries abundantly shows that this particular branch of study has afforded subjects of sufficient interest to exercise the talents of writers of the highest reputation for taste and genius; and that Sanscrit literature still contains inexhaustible mines of wealth for those who have the industry to work them.

The foundation of a Professorship of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford, and the late election which has raised Mr. Wilson to the Professor's Chair, are events of no ordinary interest in the history of modern literature; but when viewed in connexion with the great object of the founder, they increase in magnitude, and throw all mere worldly considerations into the shade.

"This is no other than the conversion of the natives of India to the Christian religion, which, in the opinion of this munificent individual, who spent his life and acquired his fortune in the East, could not be more effectually promoted than by his countrymen, who might engage in this arduous work, cultivating a more general and critical knowledge of the Sanscrit language."

We entertain the same opinion, and in every view recommend Mr. Talboys' work, especially to those who feel the importance of conveying the knowledge of christianity to a hundred millions of their fellow-creatures.

A Treatise on the Reform Act. By William Russell, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.

At a time when the dissolution of the present Parliament is known to be at hand, and the representatives of the people are about to be returned, for the first time, according to the provisions of the new law, a treatise like this of Mr. Russell's cannot fail of proving useful, indeed almost indispensable, to every man in any way concerned in an election, whether as candidate, agent, or elector. It presents, in the first place, a careful commentary upon the whole of the Reform Act, arranging its provisions in the order most favourable to perspicuity, and affording a particular explanation of such parts of the statute as have been considered doubtful or obscure. To this are added, detailed practical directions for the use of those who are to carry the provisions of the act into effect. An Appendix contains copies of the Act itself, and of the Order in Council of the 11th of July.

It is no trifling recommendation to the value of such a work as this, that it comes from the pen not only of a practical professional man, but of one of the eminent triumvirate of lawyers who were employed by Government to draw up the

bill for Parliament. It has, in fact, undergone the strict revision of Mr. Roscoe, as well as of Mr. Russell, so that it may well claim to be considered a faithful and authentic exposition of the meaning and intent of the original framers of the Reform Bill, coming, as it does, with the sanction and approval of those who had such ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with the principles on which the provisions of the law were founded, and the views with which its enactments were framed. The work, which reflects the highest credit on Mr. Russell's professional diligence and skill, is dedicated, with peculiar propriety, to the author's noble relative, Lord John Russell, a name so highly distinguished, and so prominently connected with the reformed law of election, that the one cannot be pronounced without the mind being carried, by a natural association of ideas, to the consideration of the other. This able volume will doubtless become a manual in the hands of every one interested in the changes produced by the important law which it so minutely developes, and so clearly explains.

A Ramble of Six Thousand Miles through the United States of America. By S. A. Ferrall, Esq.

Another work on America! Well, the subject is not yet exhausted. America opens still a wide field. In the researches of the naturalist, and the speculations of the philosopher, it is a new world, and it must be traversed again and again, and by men of different habits, manners, and pursuits, before it can be correctly and extensively displayed in this far distant hemisphere. We could well dispense with all the trash that for the last ten years we have been doomed to wade through, in the form of travels, narratives, histories, and treatises, purporting to throw light upon the present state, prospects, and destinies of America. It is a comfort, however, to know that it no longer incumbers the public; nobody reads it, and it has been long since forgotten. There are a few valuable works which hold their place in public estimation, and we should be glad to see their number increased. Mr. Ferrall's "Ramble" is a light production, offering no great pretensions; if it does not instruct, it will please—it is the lively narrative of what passed under the author's own view. If it does not always display accuracy or extent of information; if, in a few instances, we detect prejudice, and if sometimes opinions are volunteered which are not improved by fact or reason, the deficiencies and the faults are redeemed by the general good sense, good nature, and liberal notions which characterise it as a whole.

We wish the Author had not betrayed an evident repugnance to Christianity, and that he had approached the subject of religion with something like a recognition of its nature and claims. Take the following specimen of flippancy and ignorance:—

"At Lebanon there is a large community of the shaking Quakers. *Their tenets are strictly Scriptural.* They contend, that confessing their sins to one another is necessary to a state of perfection; that the church of Christ ought to have all things in common; that none of the members of this church ought to cohabit, but be literally virgins; and that to dance and be merry is their duty, which part of their destinies they take from the thirty-first chapter of Jeremiah." There is, in page 148, a sneer at the doctrine of the Trinity, and a *dissenting* clergyman, though, as there is no established church in America, it is difficult to learn where Mr. Ferrall found his *dissenting* divine. A stale joke is thrown in at page 175, at the expense of the Baptists; and, in short, every passing remark seems intended by the writer to show his utter contempt both of religion and its ministers. We deprecate camp-meetings, and the fanatical fooleries of some of the sects in America, with quite as much earnestness as Mr. Ferrall; but we beg to remind him, that the time when it was fashionable to sprinkle literary works with irreligion and impiety is gone by. With this abatement, we are pleased with Mr. Ferrall's lucubrations; he has sometimes given us graphic descriptions which we feel to be true to nature; and that portion of the volume which shows up the duplicity and meanness of the President towards the aborigines which remain in the vicinage of the Georgian State, we most cordially approve.

We give the following for the amusement of the few Conservatives who may honour our pages with an occasional glance:—

"An account of his late Majesty's death was inserted in a Philadelphia paper, and happened to be noticed by one of the politicians present, when the landlord asked me how we elected our king in England? I replied that he was not elected, but that he became king by birthright, &c. A Kentuckian observed, placing his leg on the back of the next chair, 'That's a kind of unnatural.' An Indianan said, 'I don't believe in that system myself.' A third, 'Do you mean to tell me, that because the last king was a smart man and knew his duty, that his son or his brother should be a smart man and fit for the situation?' I explained that we had a premier, minister, &c.: when the last gentleman replied, 'Then you pay half a dozen men to do one man's business. Yes, yes, that may do for Englishmen very well—but I guess it would not go down here—no, no; Americans are a little more enlightened than to stand that kind of wiggery.' During this conversation a person had stepped into the room, and had taken his seat in silence. I was about to reply to the last observations of my antagonist, when this gentleman opened out with—'Yes, that may do for Englishmen very well—but it won't do here. Here we make our own laws, and we keep them, too. It may do for Englishmen very well to have the *felicity* of paying taxes for the support of the nobility. To have the *felicity* of being incarcerated in a gaol for shooting the wild animals of the country. To have the *felicity* of being seized by a press-gang, torn away from their wives and families, and flogged at the discretion of my lord Tom, Dick, or Harry's bastard.' At this the Kentuckian gnashed his teeth, and instinctively grasped his hunting knife; an old Indian doctor, who was squatting in one corner of the room, said slowly and emphatically as his eyes glared, his nostrils dilated, and his lip curled with contempt—'The Englishman is a dog'—while a

Georgian slave, who stood behind his master's chair, grinned and chuckled with delight as he said—'*Poor* Englishman, him meaner man den black nigger.' 'To have,' continued the radical, who was an Englishman, 'the *liberty* of being transported for seven years for being caught learning the use of the sword or the musket,—to have the tenth lamb and the tenth sheaf seized, or the blanket torn from off his bed to pay a bloated, a plethoric bishop or parson,—to be kicked and cuffed about by a parcel of "Bourbon *gendarmerie*"—Liberty!—why hell sweat'—here I slipped out at the side door into the water-melon patch."

Saint Herbert's Isle, a Legendary Poem, with smaller Poems. By the late John Bree, Esq., of Emerald, near Keswick.

This is a very beautifully written poem, and will induce many a reader to share with his family much sorrow for the Author's death. He was evidently a man of deep feeling, a kind and amiable disposition, and a true lover of nature amid the sweet solitudes of the romantic spot on which he dwelt. His poetical powers were of a high order, and the volume (which, it appears, his widow has given to the world,) is a fitting monument by which his memory will be preserved. That his loss was a sad one, we require no evidence but his own verse to prove, but we should have been pleased to find the volume accompanied by some memoir of the man whose mind must have been one of no ordinary class.

Characteristics of Women, Moral, Political, and Historical. With fifty vignette etchings. By Mrs. Jameson.

There are few things that afford us greater pleasure than the ability to award praise—warm as it is sincere. Few books have ever come under our notice better deserving the strongest recommendation it is in our power to bestow, than the work of Mrs. Jameson now upon our table. Her talents are not only of the highest, but also of the rarest order—of such an order, indeed, as it is the lot of few women to possess. She does not skim the surface of things, but dives deep into their most hidden mysteries, unravelling and explaining all. With nature—with human nature more especially—she has that acquaintance which arises from long study and unwearied thought. Yet there is a grace and elegance of mind that brightens all she does; and though a philosopher, she is still a woman.

To illustrate the female character, under its various modifications, and in different situations, Mrs. Jameson has taken the heroines of Shakspeare's plays, one by one; commencing (after a beautiful and admirably written introduction) with those of "intellect," under which she classes Portia, Isabella, Beatrice, and Rosalind; then arraying those of "passion and imagination;" and thus proceeding under other headings to analyze the whole, showing forth their beauty and their value so skilfully, that we honestly confess we have marvelled at our former doubts upon the subject, and thank the fair author for having even increased our admiration for the ever-mastering genius of Shakspeare. It is true, and Mrs. Jameson herself makes the observation, that Shakspeare's women are inferior in power to his men, adding, "for in Shakspeare the male and female characters bear precisely the same relation to each other that they do in nature and in society; they are not equal in prominence nor in power, they are subordinate throughout." We would add, (not for the purpose of exhibiting our gallantry, but from a sense of justice,) they are subordinate, not from any lack of intellectual strength, but for want of that mental cultivation which it has been the policy of ill-educated and illiterate men to withhold from them. We do not say that women should be taken from our homes, and sent with their delicate frames to work the every-day work of men, amidst the bustle and the turmoil of the world. But we do say that they ought to be sufficiently cultivated to render them enlightened and intellectual friends and companions—fit mates for men of science, of literature, and of art. We turn over the leaves of these delightful volumes, and at every page meet with observations and sentiments we long to engraft upon our pages.

The feelings of the commentator, warmed by her subject, have come forth with a vigour of expression as earnest as it is rare. She need not have told us, that "out of the fulness of her own heart and soul has she written." We have felt that it was so, or she could not have written thus—"Shakespeare, who looked upon women with the true spirit of humanity, wisdom, and deep love, has done justice to their natural good tendencies and kindly sympathies." And Mrs. Jameson, without exaggeration—without extravagance—has truly and faithfully followed his example.

No woman ought to be without these Characteristics; which point out so beautifully to her the pure and exquisite friendship of Beatrice and Hero—Rosalind and Celia; teach her to practise, like Viola, generosity towards her rivals—instruct her in all that is good, and make her abhor whatever is bad in woman. In truth, also, no gentleman should be without them; for though he will see that "there is a mixture," yet it is a mixture of which women may well be proud, so immeasurably does the good preponderate: perchance it may lead men of stubborn or tyrannical tempers to think more kindly of those whose chief fault it is, "to love not wisely, but too well!"

The volumes contain upwards of fifty fanciful vignettes, etched by the Author, who is no mean proficient in the sister art. They are sweetly designed, and executed with much spirit and effect, adding much to the interest of the work,—which, taken altogether, is one of the most delightful of modern times. Mrs. Jameson may rest assured that while she increases an already high reputation, she merits the gratitude of her own sex in an especial manner, and may well expect the best thanks and the warmest support she can receive from the other.

THE DRAMA.

It is scarcely worth while for us to present our readers with *any* notice of the London drama this month; for the only novelties produced since our last were totally worthless, and have already passed into the repository of the things that were. One event, however, has just taken place, which merits a passing word of recognition, in connexion with the peculiar circumstances of the moment touching the claims and prospects of the drama. As if purposely to prove the ridiculously mischievous manner in which the present system of dramatic property works, Mr. Morris has got up "The Hunchback" at the Haymarket Theatre, without the sanction of its author, and to the manifest, and indeed monstrous, injury of that property which he and the public innocently imagine to vest in its creator, but in which *he*, it appears, is the *only* person who has no part nor lot! If Mr. Knowles were to become lessee of a minor theatre, and act his own "Hunchback" at it, the proprietors of the *regular* houses (Mr. Morris included) should, to be consistent, prosecute him to ruin for infringing on their rights and property! But Mr. Morris, being the proprietor of a *regular* theatre, may take Mr. Knowles's "Hunchback" and perform it in his despite, and Mr. Knowles has no help or redress! "The law allows it, and the court awards it."—This is the *reductio ad absurdum* with a vengeance; and we suspect it will have its effect accordingly.

In the absence of dramatic novelty, perhaps we cannot do better than insert here the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Laws affecting Dramatic Literature. It has not yet been made public in a correct form.

1. In examining the state of the laws affecting the interests and exhibition of the Drama, your Committee find that a considerable decline, both in the literature of the stage, and the taste of the public for theatrical performances, is generally conceded. Among the causes of this decline, in addition to those which have been alleged, and which are out of the province of the legislature to control, such as the prevailing fashion of late dinner-hours, the absence of royal encouragement, and the supposed indisposition of some religious sects to countenance theatrical exhibitions, your committee are of opinion that the uncertain administration of the laws, the slender encouragement afforded to literary talent to devote its labours towards the stage, and the want of a better legal regulation as regards the number and distribution of theatres, are to be mainly considered.

2. In respect to the licensing of theatres, your Committee are of opinion, that the laws would be rendered more clear and effectual by confining the sole power and authority to license theatres throughout the metropolis (as well as in places of royal residence) to the Lord Chamberlain; and that his—the sole—jurisdiction, should be extended twenty miles round London (that being the point at which magistrates now have the power of licensing theatres for the legitimate drama). And as your Committee believe that the interests of the drama will be considerably advanced by the natural consequences of a fair competition in its representation, they recommend that the Lord Chamberlain should continue a license to all the theatres licensed at present, whether by himself or by the magistrates. Your Committee are also of opinion, partly from the difficulty of defining, by clear and legal distinctions, "the legitimate drama," and principally from the propriety of giving a full opening as well to the higher as to the more humble orders of dramatic talent, that the proprietors and managers of the said theatres should be allowed to exhibit, at their option, the legitimate drama, and all such plays as have received or shall receive the sanction of the censor.

3. Your Committee believe that the number of theatres thus licensed (although they might be more conveniently distributed) would suffice for the accommodation of the public, in the present state of feeling towards theatrical performances, and also for the general advantages of competition; at the same time, as theatres are intended for the amusement of the public, so your Committee are of opinion that the public should have a voice in the number of theatres to be allowed. And your Committee would therefore respectfully submit to the house, that if a requisition, signed by a majority of the resident householders in any large and populous parish or district, be presented to the Chamberlain, praying for his licence to a new theatre in the said parish or district, the Chamberlain should be bound to comply with the public wish. Your Committee are of opinion, that all abuse in the exercise of the licence thus granted, would be effectually prevented, by leaving to the Chamberlain the power of applying to the Home Department for the summary suppression of any theatre which may notoriously have outraged the conditions of its licence, or the rules of public decorum.

4. Your Committee would also recommend, that the Chamberlain should possess the same power for the summary suppression of any theatre, exhibiting any sort of dramatic representation without the sanction of his licence; considering, that as the public can procure the licence if it approve the theatre, so any theatre not licensed would probably not be less opposed to the desire of the public than to the provisions of the law.

5. With respect to the licensing of plays, your Committee would advise, in order to give full weight to the responsibility of the situation, that it should be clearly understood that the office of the censor is held at the discretion of the Lord Chamberlain, whose duty it would be to

remove him, should there be any just ground for dissatisfaction as to the exercise of his functions. Your Committee would recommend some revision in the present system of fees to the censor, so (for instance) that the licence of a song and the licence of a play may not be indiscriminately subjected to the same charge; and this revision is yet more desirable, in order to ascertain whether, in consequence of the greater number of plays which, by the alterations proposed by your Committee, would be brought under the control of the censor, some abatement in the fees charged for each might not be reasonably made, without lessening the present income of the licencer.

6. In respect to the exclusive privileges claimed by the two metropolitan theatres of Drury Lane and Covent Garden, it appears manifest that such privileges have neither preserved the dignity of the drama nor, by the present administration of the laws, been of much advantage to the proprietors of the theatres themselves. And your Committee, while bound to acknowledge that a very large sum has been invested in these theatres, on a belief of the continuation of their legal monopoly of exhibiting the legitimate drama, which sum, but for that belief, would probably not have been hazarded, are nevertheless of opinion, that the alterations they propose are not likely to place the proprietors of the said theatres in a worse pecuniary condition than the condition confessed to under the existing system.

7. In regard to dramatic literature, it appears manifest that an author at present is subjected to indefensible hardship and injustice; and the disparity of protection afforded to the labours of the dramatic writer, when compared even with that granted to authors in any other branch of letters, seems alone sufficient to divert the ambition of eminent and successful writers from that department of intellectual exertion. Your Committee, therefore, earnestly recommend that the author of a play should possess the same legal rights, and enjoy the same legal protection, as the author of any other literary production; and that his performance should not be legally exhibited at any theatre, metropolitan or provincial without his express and formal consent.

8. By the regulations and amendments thus proposed in the existing system, your Committee are of opinion that the drama will be freed from many present disadvantages, and left to the fair experiment of public support. In regard to actors, it is allowed, even by those performers whose evidence favours the existing monopoly, that the more general exhibition of the regular drama would afford new schools and opportunities for their art. In regard to authors, it is probable that a greater variety of theatres at which to present, or for which to adapt, their plays, and a greater security in the profits derived from their success, will give new encouragement to their ambition, and, perhaps (if a play is never acted without producing some emolument to its writer) may direct their attention to the more durable, as being also the more lucrative, classes of dramatic literature; while, as regards the public, equally benefited by these advantages, it is probable that the ordinary consequences of competition, freed from the possibility of licentiousness by the confirmed control and authority of the Chamberlain, will afford convenience in the number and situation of theatres, and cheap and good entertainment in the performances usually exhibited.

The following is a list of the Committee:—Mr. Edward Lytton Bulwer, Mr. Lamb, Earl of Belfast, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Galley Knight, Mr. Stanhope, Mr. John Stanley, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Evelyn Denison, Lord Porchester, Mr. Lennard, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Gillon, Mr. William Brougham, Mr. Alderman Waithman, Mr. Jephson, Colonel De Lacy Evans, Mr. John Campbell, Mr. Henry Bulwer, Mr. Duncombe, Lord John Russell, Sir Charles Wetherell, Sir George Warrender, Lord Viscount Mahon.

Among other witnesses the following were examined before the Committee:—Thomas Baucott Mash, Esq., Mr. John Payne Collier, Mr. Charles Kemble, Mr. Samuel James Arnold, Mr. George Colman, Mr. George Bolwell Davidge, Mr. Edmund Kean, Mr. William Dowton, Mr. John Braham, Mr. David Osbaldiston, Captain John Forbes, Mr. Thomas James Serle, Mr. Peter Francis Laporte, Mr. Samuel Beazeley, Mr. William Charles Macready, Mr. David Edward Morris, Mr. Thomas Morton, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. W. Thomas Moncrieff, Mr. John Poole, Mr. Richard Brinsley Peake, Mr. J. R. Planché, Mr. James Kenney, Mr. E. W. Elton.

FINE ARTS.—PUBLICATIONS.

Devon and Cornwall Illustrated. The Drawings by T. Allom, the Descriptions by J. Britton, F.R.S., and J. Brayley, F.R.S.

Devonshire for the beautiful, and Cornwall for the sublime, before all the other counties of England! We have abundant proof of the attractions of each in the work before us, published at a cost so exceedingly small, as to bring it within the reach of all lovers of art and nature, yet produced in a rare style of elegance and taste. Two of the most accomplished antiquarians in the country have written the descriptive parts, and an artist of considerable talent has made the drawings that have been engraved with skill and ability. It is, perhaps, as important for us to have cheap art as cheap literature; it is at least impossible that the former can be called to minister to any bad passion, or be opposed to the received opinions, and approved customs of society. Those who enable us to obtain so desirable an acquisition, therefore, deserve our thanks, and demand the best assistance we can render them. The illustrations of Devon and Cornwall have from us the warmest recommendation they can receive.

Westmoreland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland Illustrated. The

Drawings by Thomas Allom, the Descriptions by Thomas Rose.

This is a work upon the same plan as that to which we have just referred; the same observations consequently apply to it.

Illustrations of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, drawn from Nature, and on Stone. By W. H. Kearney.

Although illustrations of zoology have multiplied of late, we are not inclined to complain that another is added to the list. The drawings have been skilfully made; and if the subsequent numbers are equal to Part the First, we shall hereafter obtain a valuable volume at very trifling cost. The Surrey Zoological Gardens are daily gaining in interest and importance. They fairly rival those of the Regent's Park, and appear to be conducted with so much zeal and liberality, as to deserve the large and increasing patronage they obtain. We shall visit them at no distant period, and communicate on the subject with our readers.

Views in the East, from Sketches by Captain Elliott. Part 16.

There is no falling off in this work as it proceeds towards completion. The engravings are all well executed; some of them are of the highest class. The interest of the subjects is unquestionable. Part 16 contains, "Aurungzebe's Tomb, Rogah"—"Front View of the Kylas Caves of Ellora," and "Sultan Mahomed Shah's Tomb, Bejapore."

Landscape Illustrations to the Prose and Poetical Works of Walter Scott. Part 3.

We have had many opportunities of noticing the prints contained in this work; it is a re-publication, in a cheaper form, of the "Landscape Illustrations to the Waverley Novels." We can see no objection to the plan. The great value of engraving on steel is, that the plates so engraved will yield a very large number of impressions; there is, for example, very little difference between the prints now before us, and those to which we have heretofore referred. It was but just, however, that the price should be less in proportion. Each part contains one new plate, the portrait of some female character: that in Part 3 is "Mary Avenel," the heroine of the Monastery. It is a beautiful design—much the creature of our imagination—and has been well engraved. Those who desire to illustrate the works of Walter Scott, may now do so at a very slight sacrifice.

Portrait of Thomas Attwood, Esq. on Stone. By J. B. Allen.

This is evidently the portrait of a benevolent man, if it resemble the original. There is a gentleness and urbanity in the countenance that would bespeak one better fitted to govern a Sunday school than to rule and sway the passions of an angry multitude. We do not intend the observation as an ill compliment. Mr. Attwood is, beyond question, an extraordinary man; we guarantee (taking it for granted that this likeness is a correct one,) that he is neither a *ruthless* republican, nor a *heartless* democrat.

[*National Gallery.*—At last the metropolis of England will be relieved from the reproach of having no public place for the reception of Works of Art. A parliamentary grant has been obtained for a National Gallery, and the work will commence forthwith. The following are the official particulars:—

The estimated expense of erecting the above building is.....	£50,000
The amount proposed to be taken for the present year is	15,000
Leaving to be granted in future years	£35,000

T. Spring Rice.

Whitehall Treasury Chambers, July 17, 1832.

The proposed building will be 461 feet in length, and 56 feet in width, in its extreme dimensions, and will consist of a centre and two wings.

The western wing will contain, on the ground floor, rooms for the reception of records, and an entrance into the barrack yard, such as now exists. Above them will be the picture-gallery, divided into four rooms; one 50 feet by 50, two 50 feet by 38 feet each, and one room 50 feet by 32 feet; together with four cabinets for the reception of small pictures, or for the use of the keeper. The floors will be made fire-proof.]

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

An account of the ruins of Anaradhepúra and Mehentélé, in Ceylon, was read by Captain I. J. Chapman, R.E. who exhibited some drawings. This city, which is situated in the interior of Ceylon, in 8° 15′ N. lat. and 80° 55′ E. long. in the district of Acura Wanny, was, according to the native records, held in the greatest reverence by the followers of Buddha for the long period of nearly fifteen hundred years; it being the principal seat of their religion, as well as the residence of their kings. It is represented as having been very extensive, thickly populated, and abounding in magnificent temples and other buildings; the only remains of which are nine temples, ruined tanks, and groups of pillars, scattered about for a distance of several miles. Thanks were ordered to be returned to Capt. Chapman for the communication of this very inte-

resting paper, which reflects great credit upon his zealous exertions to illustrate the ancient history of the Buddhists, by researches into the sites of their celebrated cities, while engaged in the performance of his official duties as chief engineer in the island of Ceylon. The drawings also, which accompany it, are bold and interesting delineations of the remains of these ancient seats of power.

ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.

The Annual Meeting of the Academie Française took place during the past month. M. Jouy made an elaborate report on the works presented as candidates for the Monthyon Prize of 10,000f., for the best Essay, "De l'influence des lois sur les mœurs, et de l'influence des mœurs sur les lois." This subject had been originally proposed in 1827, to be adjudged in 1830, but as it was then found that none of the twelve essays presented were worthy of the prize, it was adjourned until the present year. Of the ten essays now presented, a most honourable mention was accorded to that numbered 3, which was one of those presented on the former occasion, but which had been materially modified and improved by the author, in pursuance of the suggestions then made by the reporter; the prize, however, was awarded to a new candidate, M. Matter, correspondent of the Institute at Strasburg, whose essay was described by M. Jouy as uniting the profoundest knowledge of ancient and modern history, with the clearest and most correct views of the principles and objects of legislation. The only point in which the Academy differed from the author was, that the latter expressed an opinion that the first duty of the legislator was to provide for the material necessities of the people, and his next to supply their moral wants; whereas the Academy considered that the latter object should be at least on a level with, if not entitled to precedence of, the former. M. Jouy, in conclusion, expressed his disapprobation of the author having given in his work under an assumed name. M. Matter, being present at the sitting, received the honorary medal from the hands of the President, amid the applauses of the audience. M. Brifaut then made the annual report of the acts of virtue, which were to be rewarded with the prizes left by M. Monthyon at the disposition of the Academy. The great prize of 5,000f. was adjudged to a negro named Eustache Belin, formerly a slave of M. Belin de Villeneuve, of St. Domingo, but manumitted, and residing in Paris. From an eloquent and affecting sketch of his life, given by M. Brifaut, it appeared that his exertions and sacrifices to save the lives and property of his master and other whites, at the time of the insurrection in St. Domingo, were of the most exalted and romantic description, and that since his residence in Paris, where he is employed as head cook in the houses of a number of the nobility, his whole life has been one series of the most disinterestedly benevolent actions, to perform which he has submitted to the greatest sacrifices. A prize of 3000f. was awarded to Pierre Paillette, of La Villette, near St. Denis, for having at different times saved upwards of sixty persons from drowning; and another of the same amount to J. Bagot for her exertions in founding and supporting an orphan school at Brieux. A medal of 2000f. was adjudged to Madame Vignon; and twelve others, of 600f. each, to different individuals (ten of whom were females) for various acts of benevolence, which are detailed at length in the report, printed at the expense of the Academy, and distributed gratuitously at the secretariat. The following, in addition to the work of civil courage, and the Monthyon prizes for acts of virtue, and works useful to public morals, are the prizes now proposed by the Academy:— A medal, worth 1500f. for the best piece of poetry of from one hundred to two hundred lines, on the death of Sylvan Bailly, Mayor of Paris; the poems to be sent to the Academy before the 15th of May, 1833; and a medal of the same value for the best "Eloge Historique de Jean Baptiste de Monthyon." The works to be delivered in before the 15th of May, 1834. The annual Monthyon prize of 3,000f. for the work most useful to public morals, was adjudged to M. Ernest de Blossville, for his "Histoire des Colonies Penales de l'Angleterre dans l'Australie."

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES (PARIS).

At a late sitting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Dureau de Lamalle read the analysis of a letter addressed by him to the Marquis de Fortia d'Urban, on the Egyptian, Sicilian, and Italian Papyrus, and the manufacture of paper among the ancients. He then read the description given of it by Theophrastus. "The papyrus does not grow in deep waters, but in those which are about three feet or less in depth. The principal root, which is strong and fibrous, grows to the size of a man's fist: it extends above ground, and forms an obtuse angle with the stem, throwing out a number of fibres, which shoot into the slime of the river. The stem grows to the height of fifteen feet and more: the upper part, which is properly called the papyrus, is about four

cubits in height; it is triangular, and crowned with a panicle which is of no use, and does not contain any seed (at least they generally fail). The root shoots out stems at different points. The wood of the root is handsome and strong, and is used by the natives in the manufacture of several household utensils, as well as for fuel. They make vessels of the entire stem; or, when split lengthwise, they manufacture it into sails, mats, cloth, ropes, and many other articles. The papyrus is well known in its use as paper; it also supplies nourishment, and is eaten raw, boiled, or roasted; it grows in Syria, and was employed by King Antigonus, of Palestine, in making the ropes for his navy."

M. Dureau de Lamalle infers, from a passage in Strabo, that the Jews of Alexandria had monopolised the raw material of paper; that it was cultivated with great care, and that its papyraceous qualities were improved by culture. We must not, therefore, be surprised (he adds) if Bruce could not make paper with the wild papyrus of Abyssinia, and if we could not manufacture with the Sicilian papyrus, deteriorated by the *régime* of the stove, a paper equal in beauty to the Augustan, Livian, or even the Hieratic paper.

M. Dureau de Lamalle affirms that this aquatic plant would grow extremely well in the marshes about Arles, on the swampy ground of the Var, and on the banks of the rivers of those departments which fall into the Mediterranean. "If this stem (says he), which is much improved by cultivation, is superior either in strength, fineness, or duration, to rags, straw, and other papyraceous substances, it would, perhaps, not be useless to attempt the cultivation of it in the south of France. Messrs. Chevreul and Dumas have undertaken to make an attempt at the manufacture with a small number of stems which we possess. If they should succeed, the two Academies of Natural Philosophy and History will gather the most pleasing fruit of their labours, and fulfil a part of their noble mission, by giving to France a new production, a new branch of industry, and a species of cultivation calculated to impart value to barren marshes, and even to render unproductive and salubrious swamps healthy and fertile." M. de Lamalle enumerated the several qualities of paper obtained by the ancients from the papyrus. He recapitulated the divers experiments (all of them unsuccessful) hitherto made by the moderns, to manufacture paper out of papyrus, according to the method described by Pliny; and by a learned and luminous dissertation on the text of that author, he pointed out the means to be employed in order to obtain a more favourable issue.

The following are the inferences from his labours, as he himself represents them, The results are: 1. The explanation of the text, hitherto ill understood, of the eighth chapter of the thirteenth book of Pliny. 2. The precise knowledge of a branch of industry so important as the manufacture of paper in Egypt and at Rome. 3. The confirmation of some facts interesting to history and diplomacy. 4. The discovery made by M. Champollion, jun., of several Egyptian papyri dated and written in the years 1872 and 1571, B.C., compared with the passages in Exodus, which shew us the papyrus cultivated in Egypt, with those of Sanchoniathon and of the Egyptian books quoted by Plato, which carry back the invention of writing and the manufacture of paper to Thoth—with the passages in Homer, which shew that the papyrus was brought from Egypt to Ithaca to make cordage, and the writing employed upon tablets,—all these comparisons, taken from authors so ancient, which had not hitherto been made, give great probability to the opinion already expressed by many learned men, but not supported by sufficiently convincing proofs, that the use of writing and of paper, employed in Egypt so far back as 1872, B.C., was communicated to the Greeks at least in the tenth or ninth century, B.C.; that learned men made use of this means to transmit their thoughts; lastly, that the fragments preserved in the Greek authors, of the ancient histories of Chaldea, Persia, and India, were extracted from written books, and not derived from oral traditions, which must give to these facts a high degree of historical certainty. 5. The exact monography of the papyrus, and of the manufacture of paper, has led to these general results, which are so important to history.

"If they appear," adds the writer, "to my judges and to my readers as well founded as they seem to me after mature examination, they will perhaps a little shake their belief in the paradox that the Greeks did not begin to write till 600 years B.C.—a paradox which, I think, has not a little contributed to give us false ideas of the state of civilisation in Asia before the historical era."

VARIETIES.

Abolition of Suttees.—We have much pleasure in recording the result of the discussion which has been for some time pending before the Privy Council, on a petition forwarded to this country from India against Lord W. Bentinck's order for the abolition of Suttees. Counsel had been heard at length on both sides of the question, and on the 11th July the matter was decided in favour of humanity, and the petition was dismissed. The final blow, we hope, is now struck to the continuance of those cruel heathenish rites.

The declared value of the hardware and cutlery exported for the last year from Great Britain to foreign countries was 1,620,634*l.* Infinitely the greatest portion of this was to the United States of America, its amount having been nearly two-thirds of the total exportation. The exports of all commodities to the United States exceed 8,000,000*l.*

In the year 1794, there were 22,351,000 of waste acres in this country, which, if cultivated and enclosed, would, at 3 rents of 9*s.* per acre only, produce 30,173,850*l.* worth of corn and other produce. Allowing that one-third of this land has been enclosed during and since the war—and allowing that one-third was not worth enclosing, the remainder is enough to convince and satisfy any one that upwards of 10,000,000*l.* might be derived, say only 6,000,000*l.* (which is the amount of the poor's-rate for the support of all the paupers in England), from this cultivation of our own wastes—thereby saving this country an equal sum of money in the importation of foreign corn.

The annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom has been estimated at 12,000,000 quarters, and that of other grain at 36,000,000 quarters; making together 48,000,000, of which not one-twentieth part has, during any year, been imported, and, in general, a far less proportionate quantity. The daily consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom may be taken at 35,000, and of all other grain at 108,000 quarters a day.

The total amount paid to the chaplains of gaols, for their services as such, in England and Wales, is 15,669*l.* 19*s.* Of the whole number, in one case only (at Ripon) it is performed gratuitously. The chaplain of the House of Correction, Cold Bath-fields, receives 300*l.* a year; of the New Prison, Clerkenwell, 200*l.*; of Newgate, 406*l.* and a house to reside in; of Giltspur-street Compter, 225*l.*; of the New Debtors' Prison, Whitecross-street, 262*l.* 10*s.*; of Tothillfields Bridewell, 150*l.*; of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, 200*l.*; of Brixton House of Correction, 200*l.*; of Guildford House of Correction, 100*l.*; and of Kingston-upon-Thames House of Correction, 70*l.* a year.

Militia.—From a Parliamentary Paper just published, it appears that the disembodied militia of Britain consists of 51,357 privates, 1,332 serjeants and serjeant-majors, and 89 adjutants. The Irish militia consists of 18,725 men, 581 serjeants, and 31 adjutants. The total expense connected with both for the year ending 31st March, 1830, was 169,000*l.* In 1831 the expense was 351,000*l.*; the excess consists of 30,000*l.* for lieutenancy expenses, arising from the balloting that year, and 150,000*l.* for the expenses of training.

Temperature of Whites and Negroes.—In a manuscript memoir of his voyage to Central Africa, presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Douville, he has mentioned some experiments made in Africa on the difference which exists between the temperature of these two races, according to age, sex, &c. It results from the researches of M. Douville, that the temperature of the negroes is *cæt. par.* much superior to that of the white; that the heat of negresses is greater than that of negroes up to the fifteenth year of their age, but after that period less, but still greater than that of whites; that the negroes diminish in temperature as they grow old; and, finally, that the old negroes have still a higher temperature than the whites.

The following simple method of obtaining Tincture of Roses has obtained publicity:—Take the leaves of the common rose (*centifoliæ*); place them, without pressing them down, in a bottle; pour some good spirits of wine upon them; close the bottle, and let it stand till required for use. This tincture will keep for years, and yield a perfume little inferior to otto of roses. A few drops of it will suffice to impregnate the atmosphere of a room with a delicious odour. Common vinegar is greatly improved by a very small quantity being added to it.

The "Literary Gazette" gives a description of a new machine, invented by Baron Drais, for secret writing, of which the following is an abridgment:—Several sheets of paper are divided into a square of squares, sixteen in breadth and sixteen in length—in all 256; and these are subdivided into smaller squares, twenty-five

in each, which have a key of the letters of the alphabet promiscuously arranged, as a, p, o, i, h, g, &c. Thus provided, the sheets of paper are laid exactly upon each other, and pierced through with a thick needle in two places, in order to procure fixed or central points, and distributed among the correspondents, so that each receives one at least for writing and another for reading. Those for reading are never to be pierced in more than two holes. In writing upon a wooden frame, canvassed, one or several sheets of paper are fixed, so that they do not move, and on them the lithographed sheet is placed. Then, say the instructions, pierce all through in the central points with a rather thick needle, and look for any letter you intend to represent in the key or lettered square, and with a fine needle pierce the small square, which, according to the rule, represents the intended or desired letter. Upon the conclusion of a word, leaving one square empty, instead of a comma two, instead of a period three, and at the end of a sentence four squares. But, for the express purpose of leading those astray who are not intended to read it, the direction of the writing may be upwards or downwards, instead of from right to left. The writing being finished, one of the pricked sheets of paper must be sent to each of the correspondents. For reading:—the newly-received sheet of paper being placed upon the lithographed sheet, the central points must be brought exactly over each other, and both sheets being placed against the window, or by night before a candle, the holes in the lately-received sheet will be easily perceived, and therefore easily read in the squares of the lithographed sheet.

Cruelty to Animals.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on this subject have presented their report, dated the 1st instant; it is as follows:—"Your Committee have examined several witnesses, upon whose testimony they are satisfied that numerous and wanton cruelties are practised, to the great and needless increase of the sufferings of dumb animals, and to the demoralization of the people. Your Committee are of opinion that some further legislative enactments are necessary to prevent, as far as possible, the continuance of the cruel and improper treatment of animals; but being unable to conclude their inquiries into the subject, they now lay the evidence taken by them before the House, and recommend a renewal of the investigation early in the ensuing Session of Parliament."

Gas.—The gas which lights London is calculated to consume 38,000 chaldrons of coals per annum, lighting 62,000 lamps in shops, houses, &c. and 7,500 street-lamps. In 1830, the gas-pipes in and round London were above 1,000 miles in length. Gas lights of half an inch in diameter, supply a light equal to 20 candles; of one inch in diameter, equal to 100; two inches, 420; three inches, to 1,000.

Post-office Communication with France.—The following are given as the details of the new arrangement concluded between France and England for a daily transmission of letters by post between the two countries:—The present estafette is to be suppressed, and the mails are to be conveyed between Paris and Calais in very light carriages with two horses only. They are not to take any passengers, and will perform the journey in the same time as the estafette. The mail will leave Paris every day in the week, though the letters will not be delivered in London on Sundays. There will, however, be seven deliveries in the week at Dover, and in all the towns between that part and London. This will be a very great advantage for the residents in those towns who have a correspondence with France, for, at present, all their letters from this country are first carried to London, and then sent to their destination, whereby two days are lost. It is hoped that the new carriages will be built, and all the arrangements completed, so that they may be put in execution on the 1st of January next. The letters may be sent without payment of any part of the postage; but when the parties sending are desirous of doing so, they may pay the inland postage of the country in which they are written, but no more, because in France the postage is calculated by weight, while in England the payment is per sheet, so that, let the sheet be ever so large, it is liable to only a single postage, unless it exceeds an ounce in weight.

Languages.—A Russian has published "A View of all the known Languages, and their Dialects." In this book we find in all 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 226 African, and 1264 American languages and dialects enumerated and classed.—The Bible is translated into 139 languages.

New Churches.—During the past year it appears, from the Parliamentary Report made by the Commissioners, that twenty new churches and chapels, with accommodation for 26,361 persons, including 14,039 free seats, have been erected under their superintendence.—There are nineteen churches and chapels in progress, and plans for eight others have been approved of. The Commissioners have proposed

grants in aid of eleven new churches and chapels.

Sugar.—The quantity of sugar imported in 1831 was 5,366,000 cwts., of which the British West Indies furnished 4,104,000, the Mauritius 516,000, the Cape 3200, Cuba 112,000, Brazil 363,000, Porto Rico 15,000, United States 15,000, East Indies 162,000, Singapore 24,000, the Philippine Isles 39,000. Of the 4,104,000 supplied by the British West Indies, 1,429,000 cwts. from Jamaica, 802,000 from Demerara, 343,000 from Barbadoes, 327,000 from Trinidad, 221,000 from St. Vincent, and smaller quantities from the other colonies.

The following is the amount of Duties paid to Government by the ten principal Fire Insurance Offices, for the years ending at Christmas 1830 and 1831:—

	1830.	1831.
Sun	£120,619	£124,030
Phœnix	68,875	69,390
Norwich Union	62,385	68,356
Protector	56,081	59,789
Royal Exchange	51,891	54,586
County	44,172	48,519
Guardian	31,077	31,885
Imperial	27,081	28,230
Globe	26,462	26,597
West of England	25,123	25,683

In the Suffolk Fire Office, which is the fourth in extent of business out of London, the increase during the same period has been from 12,119*l.* to 13,238*l.*

According to a convention between the French and English Governments, in future England will transmit a copy of every work published in this country to the Bibliothèque du Roi at Paris; and France, on her part, will also send to the British Museum a copy of every work published in France. The most honourable part of this business to both Governments is, that the exchange will take place in time of war as well as peace, so that the din of arms will not interrupt these intellectual communications.

Taxes on Building, &c.—A report on certain proposed improvements in Westminster, gives the following estimate of the *duty on materials* for a "first rate house," 24 feet front by 45 in depth, the cost price of which would be 2500*l.*:—

On 280,000 bricks	£82
16 load timber	44
2½ hundred deals	47
220 pieces paper	12
1100 feet glass	32
Slates, marble, flags, &c.	24
	£241

The expense of *manual labour* for such a house is estimated at 890*l.*, viz.: carpenter and joiner work, 240*l.*; bricklayer, 125*l.*; stone work, 100*l.*; plasterer, 90*l.*; painter, 60*l.*; sawing timber, 65*l.*; flagging, plumbing, smithwork, slating, digging, carting, &c., 210*l.* It hence appears that the expenditure for labour is about 36 per cent., for taxes 10 per cent., and for materials 54 per cent. of the cost of the house.

Diving.—There is, says the "Norwich Mercury," a small cutter now lying in our (Yarmouth) roadstead, belonging to a man named Bell. Her crew consists of six men, several of whom are singularly expert in diving. She sails about from place to place, to offer assistance to recover lost treasure, &c. She has arrived for the purpose (by permission of the Admiralty) of endeavouring to obtain a portion of the treasure lost in the Guernsey Lily transport, which got on the Cross Sand, floated off, and afterwards foundered in the centre of Yarmouth-roads, in forty-three feet water, coming with stores, &c., from Holland, after the Duke of York's expedition in 1799. The transport was laden with horses, ammunition (in which were twenty-five brass field-pieces), a stock of wine, &c. The method these divers use is curious:—The cutter is first placed immediately over the wreck, the diver then, habited in an India-rubber air-tight dress, having a tube attached at the back of the neck to receive the air (which is constantly kept pumping in), descends from a rope-ladder, and gives signals for certain things to be sent down by a small line, which is attended to by those on the deck of the cutter; by this line, baskets and other utensils are sent down for the use of the diver, and sent up again with wine, &c., taken from the wreck. The diver's head-dress is curious. It is composed of copper, and is a complete covering, made much after the manner of the ancient helmet, only that it is made larger than the head, and has in its upper part three glass windows: it weighs 50 lb. He has two other dresses on besides that above-mentioned. He carries down with him 120 lb. of lead in two bags. With all this weight he declares that, when in the water, he appears perfectly free from weight or incumbrance of any sort. There has been already brought up a large quantity of wine (the bottles curiously tattooed with large and small oysters, which have been tasted, and are excellent), some copper, iron, handles of chests, pieces of gun-carriages, &c. They hope soon to be in possession of the brass guns, valuable plate, and the dollars, which it was known the transport had on board, for the purpose of paying the troops employed in the above-mentioned expedition. The Admiralty, we understand, has hand-

somely given permission to Captain Bell to make what use he pleases of the articles found, only conditioning that the brass guns (if recovered) shall be given up, for which they will return their value. Great numbers of persons, from different parts of the country, have been off to view this novel and singular undertaking. Boatmen are in constant attendance to take off those who wish to witness this effort of human ingenuity and enterprise. The diver, when under water, finds his strength so increased, that he can bend the ends together of the large iron crowbar (of three and a half feet long, and two and a half inches in size) which he takes down with him to part the wreck. These divers go down alternately about twice a day, but are compelled to take advantage of the tides when it is slack water.

The East-India Company have presented to the Linnæan Society their Herbarium, containing the plants collected between long. 73° to 114° E. and lat. 32° N. to the equator, by Kônig, Roxburgh, Rüttler, Russell, Klein, Hamilton, Heyne, Wight, Finlayson, and Wallich. It includes about 1300 genera, more than 8000 species, and amounts, in duplicates, to at least 73,000 specimens—the labours of half a century.

Stage Coaches.—In the Stage Coach Regulation Bill, which has just passed the House of Commons, a variety of provisions are introduced for the purpose of diminishing the vexatious prosecutions hitherto instituted against the proprietors for trifling offences. It is well known to all travelling by stage coaches, that when the stipulated number of passengers is exceeded, there must not be a pound of luggage, or bundle, or even an umbrella left on the roof. This regulation has led to many expensive and annoying informations, and (if a book or an umbrella has perchance been laid down for an instant) to the conviction of the coachman, who was utterly ignorant of the offence. In order to guard against these and similar inconveniences, a certain height of luggage is allowed at all times, whether there be twelve or fourteen outside passengers. Steam-carriages on common roads are to be exempted from taxes, but placed, in other respects, under the same rule as the common stage-coaches.

Education in England.—There has never been in England any national provision for the education of the people. The free grammar-schools, and the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, derive their revenues, not from the nation, but from the munificence of the individuals who founded them. No country rivals England in the magnificence of her academical buildings. The University of Oxford contains nineteen colleges and five halls, and that of Cambridge thirteen colleges and four halls; whilst the universities on the Continent seldom possess more than a single pile of building, like that of the London University. The number of students in Oxford and Cambridge together exceeds 3000. The endowments of the colleges arise chiefly from land. A part of their funds usually goes to the students under the name of exhibitions or scholarships; a part to the head and fellows; and a further part, consisting in church-livings, devolves on the clerical fellows in succession, and leads to their removal from the university. According to the returns made to Parliament in 1818, there were then in England 4187 endowed schools, with a revenue amounting to 3,000,525*l.*; 14,282 unendowed schools; and 5162 Sunday schools. By means of these schools 644,282 children, chiefly of the working-classes, received instruction; of whom 322,518 were taught gratuitously, and 321,764 paid for their education. There have not been any official returns on this subject since 1818; but from the answers to the circular letters of Mr. Brougham (the present Lord Chancellor), in 1828, it was estimated that, in 1829, there could not be less than a million and a half of the children of the humbler classes who were then receiving in England the advantages of education.

We must, however, contrast the above statement with the following, as set forth in a petition printed on the 24th July, by the Greenwich and Deptford Political Union:—"The Petitioners have remarked that a large majority of the persons arraigned as criminals in the Courts of Law, are in a state of pitiable ignorance, and seem rather the inhabitants of a country just emerged from savage life than the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, which boasts of its civilization, of its charity, and of its wealth. In proof of the deplorable absence of the simplest signs of school instruction among a large portion of the people, the Petitioners beg to present the following statement to the House:—At the last assizes of the county of Hereford, there were 52 prisoners for trial, of these 19 only could read, 12 only could write, so that out of 52 prisoners 33 could not read, 40 could not write; of 30 prisoners tried at Abingdon, 6 only could read and write, 11 only could read, and that imperfectly, so that out of 30 prisoners 24 could not write, and 19 could not read; of 138 prisoners committed to Reading Gaol, 25 only could write, 37

only could read, so that out of 138 prisoners 113 could not write, 101 could not read: whence it follows, that of the whole 220 prisoners, not one in three could read, nor one in five write."

Wrought iron Steam-vessel.—A steam-vessel has just been completed for the Honourable East-India Company, which is formed of wrought iron, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Johnson. She has been built by Messrs. Maudsley and Co., who furnish the steam-apparatus for the Government steam-packets, at their wharf in the Belvidere-road, near Westminster-bridge, and is the first vessel of the kind ever built. This extraordinary steamer is intended for towing vessels on the river Ganges. The whole of the vessel is of iron, with the exception of her deck, which is of plank. She is flat-bottomed. The iron is half an inch thick, in large plates, which are riveted together by curiously contrived rivets, on an improved method. What are termed the timbers of a vessel are also of iron of immense strength, of a peculiar angular construction. Her length is 125 feet, and she is about 24 feet in breadth, and is 11 feet between decks. The number of rivets used in building this vessel is upwards of 30,000, and it is expected that she will not draw more than one foot eleven inches of water. She has been seven months in building, and latterly three hundred men have been employed upon her; and when her steam-engine is on board, with all the apparatus, fittings-up, &c., it is computed that she will have cost 20,000*l.* Although the cost is immense, yet from the durability of the material, there is but little doubt that the Company will be gainers in the end. Her steam-engine is sixty-horse power, and the interior will be fitted up with every convenience in a very handsome manner.

Paper Mills.—There are in Great Britain about 550 paper-mills, making paper to the amount of 2,500,000*l.* yearly. In France there are about 250 paper-mills, mostly small. In the Austrian dominions, there are 300; and in Italy 105, celebrated for the manufacture of card paper. In the Prussian dominions there are about 300 mills, delivering about 360,000 reams annually, value 120,000*l.* sterling. Saxony makes 64,000 reams, but uses three times that quantity. In Hanover there are about 40 paper-mills; in Russia there are 67; in Denmark they do not make enough for the consumption; in Sweden there are about 40 mills, but they, also, import from Holland.

Four hundred and forty-six medical students have been examined by the Society of Apothecaries between the 1st of August, 1831, and the 1st of August, 1832; of which number, three hundred and seventy-three have received certificates of qualification.

It appears, from the Report of the Select Committee on secondary punishments, that in the last two years no less than 172,159 persons, including those committed on summary convictions, but exclusive of debtors, have passed through the different gaols in England and Wales.

From documents submitted to Parliament, it appears that the official value of the hemp, flax, and linen yarn imported into this country from foreign parts, in the year ending 5th January, 1831, was 2,494,171*l.* More than three-fourths of it was imported from Russia, and a large proportion of the residue from Prussia and the Netherlands. The quantity imported in future years, in consequence of the duty having been taken off, will be much increased. The importance of this trade to Russia is very great. Most other countries supply themselves to a greater extent than England does, which is consequently Russia's best customer. A war with this, or indeed any country, is scarcely to be anticipated; and there is, therefore, no great inducement afforded to our legislators, by an apprehension of the want of this staple article of commerce, to encourage the growth of it either at home or in our colonies; but it is clear that in any case we depend mainly on Russia for a supply even for the use of our navy. The quantity annually consumed by the navy is very considerable. In 1831, above six thousand tons were purchased by the commissioners, which, at 35*l.* a ton, must have cost more than 200,000*l.*

From January 5, 1826, to May 7, this year, there have been 158 inquests on prisoners who died in the King's Bench. The Coroner is entitled to one guinea for each, paid by the friends or relations of the deceased. It appears that the fees have been received in 85 instances. The last five cases have been of cholera.

From the 25th of March, 1823, to the same day of the present year, 13,586 Irish poor have been passed by sea from Bristol, at an expense of 5472*l.* 1*s.* The number in 1823, was 999; in 1827, 1643; in 1830, 2105; in 1831, 3548; exhibiting a very considerable increasing ratio. The whole of these are supposed to have been brought from London.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

French Statistics.—The extent of surface cultivated in France, together with its produce, as well as that arising from every other source of industry, is out of all proportion with the numbers of its inhabitants. Whilst the income from all the productive property amounts to 255,871,280*l.*, consisting of 124,750,000*l.* from the outlay on the cultivation of the soil, 69,861,000*l.* from outlay in mechanical, manufacturing, and commercial pursuits, and 61,260,560*l.* from the net produce of the preceding sources, the population has risen to 32,282,000 souls. If, therefore, the whole produce were equally distributed, and there were no taxes, each individual would possess an income of 7*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; but if the population be subdivided according to their respective shares in this produce, into classes possessing incomes of 160, 100, 40, 25, 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, 5, and 4 pounds per annum, we shall find, in the first class, only 157,000, in the second and third, 150,000, in the fourth and fifth, 400,000, in the sixth, 1,000,000, in the seventh and eighth, (of 12*l.* and 10*l.* a year,) 2,000,000, in the ninth (8*l.*) 3,000,000, and in the three last, (varying from 4*l.* to 6*l.* a-year,) as many as 25,000,000. Hence it results, that an immense proportion of the population, being eight out of every ten individuals, or twenty-five in every thirty-two, must subsist upon a sum rising from 2½*d.* to 3*d*, and, at the most, 4*d.* a-day, which is an impossibility; unless, indeed, so vast a majority of the people of France have actually no other sustenance than rye, oats, chestnuts, berries, and a few potatoes! Even presuming the mere necessaries to existence to be procurable for as little as 5*d.* a-day, there will yet be wanting an income of 56,000,000*l.* sterling and upwards, to make up the deficiency of pecuniary resources. Of the whole soil of France, which extends over a superficial area of 133,312,500 of acres, but 35,700,000 are cultivated with farinaceous food; these 133,312,500 of acres we admit to be equivalent to the appropriation of an ancient French acre to each individual; but its yearly produce, after every requisite deduction, does not exceed sixty-six gallons of farinaceous food, or one pound weight per day. The writer knows no means of remedying this serious evil but by cultivating the waste lands; and, as an eighty-seventh part of the superficial area of France consists of marshes, their desiccation would give four hundred square leagues of arable land, produce an income of nearly 1,500,000*l.*, set 5,000,000*l.* and upwards in circulation, and represent a capital of 40,000,000*l.*

Letters have lately been received from M. Jacquemont, a French traveller in India. He had quitted the dominions of Ramjek Sing after his return from Cashmere, and having found it impossible to penetrate into Persia by way of Afghanistan, he had returned to Delhi, with the intention of proceeding to the Persian Gulf by way of Bombay. Ramjek Sing had in vain endeavoured to detain him, and offered him an office at his court: at his departure he made him magnificent presents of shawls and jewels. He seems to have a particular predilection for the French, and takes as many of them into his service as the jealousy of the English will permit him. His army is organized on the French system, and consists of between 40,000 and 50,000 men, with 100 pieces of cannon. His differences with the East India Company seem to be terminated for the present, though, from the relative situation of the two parties, it is difficult to foresee how long the peace may last. He lately had an interview with the Governor-general of India, and made his troops exercise before the English. He is master of the Lahor, Cashmere, and the provinces of Afghanistan on the banks of the Gudna, which provinces he subdued on the death of Mohammed Schah.

In the year 1820 the Government of the United States sent an expedition to explore the Stony Mountains, and the country to the west of that chain, to the ocean. After an interval of eleven years, news has been received of the proceedings of the travellers. They landed in Green Bay, in Lake Michigan, where they passed the winter. They then crossed Dog's Meadow to the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Mississippi. They next proceeded two hundred miles up St. Peter's River, in search of lead mines, and were so fortunate as to discover some of considerable importance. Here they passed the second winter. They then proceeded down St. Peter's River to the Mississipi, and down the latter to the junction of the Missouri, and up that river to the foot of the Stony Mountains, where they passed the third winter. In the middle of August they crossed the chain, and remained eight years on the western side of it. During this long period they were near the coast of the frozen ocean, and even passed over into Asia. In the vicinity of the Columbia they were overtaken by a storm, in

consequence of which they were obliged to build huts, and to remain there nine months. The snow lay fourteen feet deep, and want compelled them to kill forty-one of their pack-horses for food. Among the various discoveries which they have made are extensive strata of salt, alum, iron, copper, gold, and silver.

American Fur Trade.—The value of the returns of the fur trade on the Mississippi and its waters, including the Rocky Mountains, from 1815 to 1830, is estimated, by Thomas J. Dougherty, Indian agent, at 375,000 dollars; and the clear profits, 1,650,000 dollars. Number of skins as follows: 300,000 buffalo, 375,000 beaver, 60,000 otter, 2,250,000 deer, 180,000 koon, and 562,500 musk-rat.—The greater part of this trade is carried on by the American Fur Company. A communication from John Jacob Astor to the Secretary of War, dated 25th Nov. 1831, states the amount of capital employed by the Company at upwards of 1,000,000 dollars, and the annual returns 500,000. The average returns of the years 1829, 1830, and 1831, from the operations of that Company, are as follow: 17,509 beaver skins, 384,582 musk-rat, 2,609 small ditto, 112,669 racoon, 4,966 rabbit, 25,333 buffalo, 687 dressed deer skins, 73,932 shaved ditto, 28,491 red ditto, 17,113 grey ditto, 149 elk skins, 1,688 red fox skins, 57 cross ditto, 2,164 grey ditto, 5 silver ditto, 227 prairie ditto, 3,965 bear skins, 1,715 cub ditto, 9,213 otter skins, 3,566 fisher, 19,198 martin, 16,266 mink, 1,216 lynx, 3,132 wild cat, 805 wolf, 8 wolverine, 13 panther, 161 badger, 26 polecat, 11 squirrel, 25 opossum, 53 swan, and 179 lbs. castorum.

Loss of Ships.—A correspondent of the "Boston Gazette" furnishes the following remarkable facts:—"From an examination of Lloyd's List, from the year 1793 to the commencement of 1829, it has appeared that the number of British vessels alone, lost during that period, amounted, on an average, to no less than one and a half daily. We learn from Moreau's tables, that the number of merchant vessels employed at one time in the navigation of England and Scotland amounted to about 20,000, having one with another a burden of 120 tons. Out of 551 ships of the royal navy of England lost to the country during the period above-mentioned, only 160 were taken by the enemy; the rest having either stranded or foundered, or having been burnt by accident—a striking proof that the dangers of naval warfare, however great, may be far exceeded by the storm, the hurricane, the shoal, and all the other perils of the deep. During the last great war in Europe, 32 British ships of the line went to the bottom in the space of twenty-two years, besides seven 50-gun ships, 86 frigates, and a multitude of smaller vessels. The navies of the other European powers,—France, Holland, Spain, and Denmark,—were almost annihilated during the same period, so that the aggregate of their losses must have many times exceeded that of the kingdom of Great Britain. These numbers, we believe, very far exceeded what most people would have supposed. To this immense loss of ships of war and of commerce, the imagination must be left to supply the incalculable amount of wealth swallowed up with them, and the thousands of human beings who thus found a watery grave."

Volcano in New South Wales.—A volcano, exactly similar to those in other parts of the globe, has been discovered in the interior of this country. The *Tasmanian* states that a settler, whilst on a shooting excursion on the opposite range of mountains to the River Hunter, observing smoke in that direction, inquired of the aborigines, who were in company with him, whether or not the bush had been set on fire by some of them. They replied in the negative, and signified that it had been burning a great length of time. From these representations the spot was visited next day, and the report of a discovery of a volcano was not long in finding its way to Sydney. In 1828, the time of the discovery, the mountain was thoroughly examined: it is situate 1500 feet above the level of the sea. The volcano was again visited last year, and the fire was found raging with unabated fury. A black, tarry, and lustrous substance, a sort of bitumen, abounded on the edges of several of the cliffs. Specimens of this were, from the intense heat under foot, and the suffocating quality of the vapours emitted from the chasms, with difficulty obtained. Its sulphurous and aluminous products combined have been found successful when applied in the cure of the scab in sheep.

Vesuvius.—On the 23d of July Vesuvius presented some remarkable phenomena. About an hour before noon, a small crater was formed in the interior of the ancient one, directly under that which was formed in March last. An eruption immediately took place of liquid volcanic matter, which, after remaining suspended an instant in the air, fell back into the crater. Up to the 29th the mountain continued to throw up, at intervals, flames and stones. On the morning of that day the eruption became more considerable,

the stones were thrown up nearly half a mile in the air, falling back like hail on the whole circumference of the crater. The explosions occurred at intervals of nearly three minutes, and were heard at a great distance. In five days the crater was enlarged to 250 feet. Thirteen streams of lava, all of which are small, found vent from the inside of the same crater; two of them took the direction of the Torre del Greco, others remained on the cone itself, and the remainder searcely passed the edge in the direction of Bosotrecase.

RURAL ECONOMY.

A landowner, at Perigueux, has recently discovered that corn cut rather green is considerably more productive than that which is suffered to stand till fully ripe. It arose from the following accident. A quantity of corn having been laid, he ordered it to be cut, bound into a sheaf, and set apart. When the field was ripe and reaped, he took another sheaf of equal size, and had them both carefully threshed and dressed separately. The sheaf of green corn produced five pecks, weighing 35lbs., and the ripe corn produced only 4¾ pecks, weighing 27¾ lbs. The 35 lbs., made into white bread, weighed 36¾ lbs., while the bread made from the 27¾ lbs. weighed only 26½ lbs., and was of second quality.

New Species of Wheat.—A variety of wheat, which does not seem liable to the attack of the wheat-fly, has been accidentally found. It is most prolific, and grows a foot taller than the common wheat. It is awned, and somewhat like the Egyptian, but of a clearer colour, without the protuberances of the latter. If once a supply of this variety for seed be found, the fly will be starved. Of a patch standing in the middle of a field, where every ear of the common wheat was hurt, and the flies were numerous, not an ear was touched, although other bearded varieties suffered.—*Highland Society Transactions.*

We have been favoured, says the "Sheffield Iris," by a highly-respectable correspondent, with the plan adopted in Cornwall, where more rain falls than in this part of the country, to secure the corn from injury should the state of the weather require it. It is as follows:—Every night the sheaves are piled into what are called Irish Mows, 100 in a mow, by setting them in a circle, with the heads inwards, and covering the top with an inverted sheaf. The corn being safe from injury in these mows, there are no hands taken from reaping to carry it, until it is quite convenient to do so.

Useful Instruction regarding the Milking of Cows.—The following useful hints, on a subject of much importance to farmers, are given in a recent number of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture:"—"The operation of milking is performed differently in various parts of the country. In some, the dairy-maid dips her hand into a little milk, and by successively stripping the teat between her finger and thumb, unloads the udder. The plan, however, is attended with the disadvantage of irritating more or less the teat, and rendering it liable to cracks and chops, which are followed by inflammation, extending to the rest of the quarter. This accounts for the disease occurring more frequently among the cows under the charge of one milker than it does in those which are under the charge of another; and, as this practice is more common in some parts of the country than in others, it also accounts for the disease being more common in these parts. This plan of milking, where the irritation is not sufficient to excite the extent of inflammation to which I have alluded, frequently produces a horny thickening of the teat,—a consequence of the cracks and chops, which renders it more difficult to milk than when in its natural state; and, at the same time, predisposed to inflammation, when any cause occurs to set it up. These effects may be, and are almost entirely, avoided by the more scientific plan of milking adopted in other parts of the country, where, instead of drawing down or stripping the teat between the thumb and fingers, the dairy-maid follows more closely the principles which instinct has taught the calf. (The calf jerks its nose into the udder, and forces down the milk.) She first takes a slight hold of the teat with her hand, by which she merely encircles it; then lifts her hand up, so as to press the body of the udder upwards, by which the milk escapes into the teat, or if (as is generally the case when some hours have elapsed between milking times) the teat is full, she grasps the teat close to its origin with her thumb and her fore finger, so as to prevent the milk which is in the

teat from escaping upwards; then making the rest of the fingers to close from above downwards in succession, forces out what milk may be contained in the teat through the opening of it. The hand is again pressed up and closed as before, and thus, by repeating this action, the udder is completely emptied, without that coarse tugging and tearing of the teat, which is so apt to produce disease."

USEFUL ARTS.

Improved Raw Sugar.—A great improvement has recently been introduced in the manufacture of raw sugar, whereby this is prepared pure, direct from the cane-juice, and from which may be anticipated the most singular benefit to the West Indian colonies. The improvement consists in the substitution of the improved process of evaporation *in vacuo*, for the ordinary processes, the mode of operation, the introduction of the Hon. Edward Charles Howard, which has for some time been successfully established in the different sugar refineries of this country. By effecting the last stages of the concentration of the cane-juice *in vacuo*, the immense quantity of deteriorated material, known as uncrystallizable sugar, molasses, or colouring matter, the products of the present mode of operation, from the intense and long-continued degree of heat employed in the processes, is saved, while the sugar is obtained of a quality far superior to that produced by any other process.

This saving, from extensive partial decomposition in the production of the material to the planter, is of the very first importance, as it gives an addition in quantity of 25 per cent.; whilst, from its superior quality, this readily commands an increased price of 10*s*. to 12*s*. per cwt., and ensures a preference in the market for all purposes of manufacture, solution, or domestic economy. It is in perfect, pure, transparent granular crystals, developing the true crystalline form of the sugar, and being entirely free from the least portion of uncrystallizable sugar, molasses, or colouring matter, consequently stands in no need of any subsequent process of decolorization or refining for all purposes of domestic economy and the table. In solution it is not apt to become acescent, and it is a purer sweet, and of a more mellifluous taste, than even the best refined sugar. In the manufacture of rum from the molasses, which are separated during the process of the operation, there is no danger of deterioration in the production of empyreuma, an almost unavoidable attendant when ordinary molasses are employed. The improved process is now in successful operation on eight estates in Demerara.

Ornamental Yarns, Cottons, &c.—The "Repertory of Arts" details the nature of a patent granted to Mr. Pierrepont Greaves, of Lancaster, for making ornamental or fancy cotton yarns and threads, applicable to the making, sewing, or embroidering of cotton and other fabrics. The skilful combination of the primary colours, so as to produce new shades or self-colours, has proved a puzzling point for the dyer; nay, it is held impossible by a mixture of dyes to produce certain tints on cotton. It is of some importance that this difficulty should be got over; silk embroidery and worsted tapestry have long been foster-sisters to painting. What art owes to linen, canvass alone can tell, but cotton is behind—for woollen rags have been dexterously made into pictures, and tattered red coats are manufactured into a brilliant tint, but the arts of design have received few favours from cotton, while Manchester and Glasgow know how much cotton owes to the ornaments with which art has loaded it. Now, there is reason to hope, from this discovery of Mr. Greaves's, that the minutest shades of colour may be produced in cotton yarns and thread; and that future tapestries and brocades, and embroideries, and tambourings in this elegant material, may be manufactured with all the advantage of varied tints, as well as all that grace of *drawing* which some productions in cotton have already manifested. This discovery is not only ingenious and useful, but it is capable of an easy explanation, and may be made clear in a few words, with little trouble to the understanding. Mr. Greaves procures a quantity of cotton-wool, dyed as usual, in each of the primary colours; and without the aid of any machinery, without the slightest additional expense, with no more than the common quantity of labour, he produces his novel and variegated store. He uses the wool as a painter would do the earths, which are called colours, from the colours they bear. He takes, for instance, a portion of blue wool of a deeper or a lighter shade, and a portion of pink wool, and mingles these together until the mass becomes purple, adding red or blue according to the tone he seeks. If he wish to produce a delicate

green, he uses a proportionate quantity of blue and yellow; these colours he can make darker or lighter by the addition of a deeper blue up to black, and a paler pink or yellow down to white, for white and black wool may be mingled with the prismatic coloured wools just as they may be with the primary colours in the earths for painting. When he has brought his mixture to the tone he wants it, he deals it out to the spinner in the usual quantities; and after it has gone through the common process, and is made into yarn or thread by the usual means, it retains that tint which the wool acquired by its regular admixture; and thus any work of weaving or sewing in tapestry, tambouring, or embroidery, may be wrought in cotton with the highest degree of perfection.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Edward Garsed, of Homerton, in the Parish of St. John, Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, and Alfred Robinson, of Mile End, in the Parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, in the said County, Merchant, for certain improvements in apparatus for heating, warming, and ventilating drying houses, rooms, buildings, ships, and mines.

Harriet Grant Gillet, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Widow of the late Augustus Whiting Gillet, of the same place, Merchant, for a new or improved machine or instrument to measure, beat, and give the accents in all the different modes of time with any degree of velocity required, applicable to the teaching of music. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Frederick William Isaac, of Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, in the County of Middlesex, Ivory, Tortoise-shell and Pearl-worker, for certain improvements in ornamenting the finger-keys, and other parts of piano-fortes, organs, and other musical instruments.

James Macdonald, of the University Club House, Pall Mall East, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, for an improvement in the construction of rail-ways. Communicated by a certain foreigner residing abroad.

Alexander Beattie Shankland, of Liverpool Street, in the City of London, Esq., for a new method of spinning wool. Communicated by a foreigner residing abroad.

William Daubney Holmes, of No. 55, St. John Square, in the County of Middlesex, Engineer, for a new method of heating houses and other buildings, and of applying heat to various manufactures, and other purposes.

Thomas and Robert Wedlake, of Hornchurch, in the County of Middlesex, Agricultural Instrument Makers, for certain improvements in ploughs, particularly the shares applicable to the same and other ploughs.

Robert Hicks, of Wimpole Street, in the County of Middlesex, Esq. for an improved apparatus for baking bread.

William Hodge, of Margaret Place, Dover Road, in the County of Surrey, Hat Dyer, for certain improvements in apparatus for dyeing hats.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Rogers' Memoir of Rogers, 12mo. 5*s*. bds.

Mendham's Pius the Fifth, 8vo. 10*s*. 6*d*.

Bridge's Memoir of Miss Graham, 12mo. 5*s*. 6*d*. bds.

Double Trial, 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 4*s*. bds.

Sherer's Memoirs of Wellington, 2 vols. fcp. 8vo. 10*s*.

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Rowe's Boundary Act, 12mo. 3*s*. bds.

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Hansard's Debates, 3d Series, Vol. X. 2d Vol. Session 1831-2, royal 8vo. 1*l*. 10*s*.

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THEOLOGY.

Luther and the Reformation, by Scott, Vol. II. 12mo. 6*s*. cloth.

E. Wilson's Sermons for Sunday Evenings, 12mo. 5*s*. bds.

Simeon's Works, Horæ Homileticæ, Vols. I. to VI. Genesis to Psalms, royal 8vo. 3*l*. cloth.

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BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS, LATELY DECEASED.

SIR JOHN CARR.

This gentleman died at his house in New Norfolk Street, July 17th, of an affection of the heart, after a short illness of a few hours, at the age of 60. Twenty years since, Sir John was publicly known as the author of many books of travels in various parts of Europe. His "Stranger in France," written after his visit to that country in the year 1803, when the world was greedy for information respecting the character and manners of a people changed by the events of a revolution, and severed from our intercourse by the consequent war, was read with avidity. The light and rapid sketches, the spirit and gentlemanlike feeling which characterized his volumes, led to his recurring to that class of literature, which gratified the public, whilst it benefited himself and his publisher.* The pungent satire of M. Dubois, in "My Pocket-Book," and the law-proceedings consequent thereon, induced him to retire into the quiet of private life. It is but justice to say, that the light, cheerful character of his writings was harmless; for that they produced positive good, by giving one portion of mankind a better opinion of another, is shown in the fact, that he received the compliment of knighthood from the Duke of Bedford in the year 1806, for the liberal view which he had taken of the character of the people of Ireland; and he was solicited to visit America, that his generous and benevolent pen might assist in removing the prejudices which still exist too strongly between the children of a common mother.

Since the death of his lady, which cast a gloom over his remaining days, he lived in a little circle of affectionate friends, beloved and respected. His extensive observations of mankind had enriched his mind with a store of sketches and anecdotes; and these, in spite of his own occasional depression of spirits, never failed to exhilarate theirs, by his happy and humorous mode of relating them.

A correspondent of the "Literary Gazette" has given the public the above slight sketch. It is scarcely sufficient of a man to whom we have been indebted for some pleasant hours, and no inconsiderable information.

DAVID POWER, ESQ.

Died, at Berbice, on the 22d of May, after a short attack of dyspepsia, David Power, Esq. the protector of slaves of that colony. Mr. Power formerly distinguished himself in checking the slave trade carried on between Madagascar and the Isles of France and Bourbon during our occupation of the latter island, and displayed in the office which he held at the time of his death intrepid and zealous humanity. His talents were brilliant; his kindness of heart and uninterrupted gaiety endeared him to his friends, and will cause him to be regretted by all who knew him. Mr. Power was many years connected as a Parliamentary Reporter with the Morning Chronicle newspaper; and distinguished himself as one of the most skilful and accomplished individuals who has ever laboured in this most arduous and important department of the Public Press.

FRANCIS BARON ROTTENBURG.

In the year 1795, the Baron was appointed Major in Hompesch's Hussars; in the following year he became a Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1797 was removed to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 60th Foot. He served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798, in which year he formed the fifth battalion of the 60th into a rifle corps. He also at the same period submitted to the Commander-in-chief a code of rules and regulations for the exercise of riflemen and light infantry, and their conduct in the field; which the Duke of York having approved, was published by authority, and made general in the army. In 1799 the Lieutenant-Colonel was present at the taking of Surinam.

In 1805, the Baron was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and in 1808 he had the command, with the rank of Brigadier-General, of four battalions of light infantry at the camp of instruction on the Curragh of Kildare. In the same year he was transferred from the Irish to the English staff; and charged with the formation of three battalions of light infantry, viz. the 68th, 88th, and 71st regiments, assembled at Brabourn Lees. He commanded the light troops in 1809 at the attack on the island of Walcheren and the siege of Flushing. On his return to England, he was replaced on the staff in Kent.

In May, 1810, he was transferred to the staff in Canada, and on his arrival took the command of the garrison at Quebec: in July of this year he obtained the rank of Major-General. In 1812 he was, on the breaking out of the war with

* In Ireland, he obtained the soubriquet of "the Jaunting Carr."

America, appointed to command the Montreal District. In 1813 he took the command of the troops in the Upper Provinces, and was appointed President of Upper Canada. He commanded in the two following years the left division of the army in Canada. In 1819 he received the rank of Lieutenant-General; he was also a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Baron Rottenburg died at Portsmouth in April last, very generally respected.

SIR JOHN TYRELL.

Sir John Tyrell died at his house, Boreham, Essex, in the 71st year of his age. He was an unaffected country gentleman, whose good-nature was habitual and permanent, and one whose actions proved his honest mind. He was in the Commission of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant of Essex upwards of *forty-five* years. As Chairman of the Petty Session, in which he presided for the last twenty years, his decisions were directed to the general good—to the tranquillity of society, and the security of the individual. The poor man's cause he invariably advocated, and awarded relief where it was required by the necessitous to the full extent countenanced by the law; whilst the thief and the impostor never failed, on conviction, to receive at his hands their merited reward. Sir John's intercourse with society displayed that courtesy and condescension which make their way into the good opinion and to the very heart, and never fail to allay that envy which too frequently attends a high station. As a social and convivial companion, it was a happiness to live and converse with him; and his good-nature more particularly displayed itself by his readiness to do kind offices to those whose only return could be that of grateful feeling. Sir John Tyrell was created a Baronet on the 28th September, 1809, and thereby revived a title so ancient as to be derived from Sir Walter Tyrell, who slew King Rufus. The heads of the families of fifteen generations from Sir Walter appear to have been knighted, and of these families the deceased (Sir John Tyrell, of Boreham House) was a descendant. He is succeeded in the title and estates by the late Member for the County, now Col. Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart.

LORD DILLON.

Henry Augustus Dillon Lee, 13th Viscount Dillon, at the age of fifty-five. His Lordship was the author of a pamphlet on the Catholic Question in 1805; and of a "Commentary on the Military Establishments of the British Empire," two vols. 8vo. 1811. More recently, he published a remarkable work of fiction, founded on actual circumstances in Italy and Germany, and a poem. His Lordship was much attached to literary pursuits. He had suffered long, though apparently a fine and vigorous man, from a consuming disease.

GABRIEL DERJAVIN.

One of the most celebrated Russian poets, Gabriel Romanowitsch Derjavin, lately died at his estate near Novogorod. In his youth he had served with distinction in the Russian army. He next entered the Administration, and was created Minister of Justice by Catherine II. Soon after he retired, and devoted all his time to poetry. One of his Odes, "To God!" has been translated into Latin, and into Chinese by order of the Emperor of China, who had this piece of poetry printed in gold letters on silk, and hung up in one of the apartments of his palace.

THE DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

The long expected death of the Duke of Reichstadt took place on the morning of the 22d of July: an easy death put an end to his painful existence, at the palace of Schoenbrunn, Vienna. He has fallen a victim to the pulmonary disease, brought on by a rigid system of confinement, and denial of all those innocent pleasures in which youth delights to indulge. He was born on the 20th March, 1811, and consequently was in his 22d year at the time of his death. It is scarcely two and twenty years ago, since the acclamations of all France were loud and enthusiastic at his birth.—Shortly after he was born, he was created by his father King of Rome. He was deified by the French, and regarded as the heir of the "Man of the Age," and the future Sovereign, not only of France and Italy, but of nearly the whole of continental Europe. His father was then in the very zenith of his power, and naturally felt great joy at the birth of a son, to whom he might transmit his titles and vast dominions, and who should perpetuate his family among the Sovereigns of Europe. But two years more, and his army, which constituted his chief power, was destroyed in Russia—two years more he fought his last battle at Waterloo—six years after he died an exile and prisoner on the barren island of St. Helena; and now, his only son, the delight of the French people, and who was to preserve his name, and carry still farther the greatness of the French arms, dies of a lingering disease, bereft of all power, and almost unnoticed by the powerful nation that was to form his vast

empire—the son of that man who, like another Sesostris, bound princes to his iron car, whose word was law, whose frown was annihilation, lived an exile, and has died a captive. His whole existence was a mystery; and all that can be safely said of him is, that he was born, breathed, and passed away. Such is the tax which, in some shape or other, either in its own person, or in that of its dearest connexions, ambition never fails to pay. The termination of the direct line of Napoleon Bonaparte constitutes him another of the many distinguished conquerors who have failed of issue to bear down their name to posterity.

The Emperor directed that his funeral should be attended with the forms and honours of an archduke. The corpse was interred in the imperial family vault on the 24th. It is remarkable that Bonaparte apprehended the death of his son, from the nature of his own malady, and often conversed with his attendants on the steps he would have taken, had he retained sovereignity, to avert it.

The loss of this Prince is of little importance in a political sense. Had he lived and been permitted to enjoy the freedom which belonged to him of right, he would not have disturbed the peace of Europe—for the Napoleon party has now little influence even in France. The manner of his death, however, must give pain to every person whose heart has not been steeled by some fancied political interest against the emotions which naturally affect mankind. We do not envy the feelings of those by whose management he was destroyed, if indeed such men have any feelings left.

INCIDENTS, ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The half-yearly meeting of the St. Katharine's Dock Company has taken place. Although the Foreign arrivals have fallen off during the last six months nearly one-third, it appears that the business of the Company has increased during the same period by 14 vessels and 7727 tons. A dividend of 1½ per cent. was agreed to.

A Supplement to the "London Gazette" has contained an Order in Council dated August 4, on the subject of the cholera. The Order, after reciting some of the provisions of the Act of Parliament upon the subject of this disease, empowers the authorities of the city of London to take measures for providing for a portion of the expenses which may be incurred in consequence of it, out of the poor-rates of the different parishes of that city. The Order also empowers the said authorities to make regulations for the speedy burial of persons who have died of cholera, and to remove or destroy all articles which might be considered likely to injure the public health.

The Court of Common Council have voted 4000*l.* for the purchase of a piece of ground for the sepulture of cholera dead, and a general cemetery for the use of various parishes in the city.

The military Court of Inquiry has finished its report on the case of Somerville, the private in the Scots Greys. The statements in the petition of Richard Smith to the House of Commons, and in Somerville's own letter, have not been substantiated. It appears that the horse was not unmanageable. It was unsteady, owing to Somerville's inattention to the riding-master's instructions. It had been ridden by a boy in the band, carrying his instrument, both before and since. It was not selected, but sent to the riding-school that day quite incidentally. The punishment was justifiable, and one-half of it was remitted voluntarily by Major Wyndham. The chief charges against the Major are therefore unfounded. But the Court reports that he acted injudiciously and inconsiderately in entering into conversation with Somerville about the letter in the "Dispatch" while he was before him, charged with a military offence; and that the trial and punishment were unduly precipitate. The Court find him deficient in care, discretion, and judgment; but acquit him of being influenced by any motives unbecoming his station and character, or which could subject his honour to just impeachment.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Charles Kekewich, B.A., has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Rectory of Greinton, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Brice.

The Rev. Arthur Farwell to the Rectory of Stoke Fleming, Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Manley.

The Rev. T. V. Durell, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Pyrton, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. R. F. Laurence, M.A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Chalgrove, Oxfordshire.

The Rev. J. S. Boone, M.A. of Christ Church, to the New Church at Paddington.

The Rev. W. L. Buckle, Rector of Adwell, to the Vicarage of Banstead, Surrey.

The Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A. Regius Professor of Botany, to the Vicarage of Cholsey-cum-Monisford, Berks.

The Rev. J. Bicker to the Perpetual Curacy of Wingfield, Sussex.

The Rev. W. Okes, M.A. Senior Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, to the Consolidated Livings of Wheatacre, and Mutford with Barnaby, Suffolk.

The Rev. H. Burn, S.C.L. has been collated to the Prebendal Stall of Llangunello, in the Collegiate Church of Brecon, void by the death of the Rev. D. B. Allen.

The Rev. R. Phayre, to the Rectory of East and West Rainham, Norfolk, and licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary Coslany, Norwich.

The Rev. T. Watson to the Perpetual Curacy of Tottenhill, Norfolk.

The Rev. H. Biddulph, B.D. Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Stanlake, Oxon, vacant by the death of the Rev. F. Whitcombe.

The Rev. T. D'Eye Betts, A.B. to the Rectory of Martlesham, Suffolk.

The Rev. W. Acton, LL.B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Weston Colville.

The Rev. Thomas Steele, to the Vicarage of Coaley, Gloucester, void by the cession of the Rev. C. Hawkins.

The Rev. J. Ward, late Curate, to the Rectory of East Clandon, Surrey, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Weller.

The Rev. H. C. Marsh, B.A. to the Rectory of Barnack, Northamptonshire, vacated by the institution of the Rev. Charles Kingsley to the Rectory of Clovelly.

The Rev. S. Smith to the Vicarage of Lois Weedon, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. I. T. Price.

The Rev. G. Burrington, to the Rectory of Woodleigh, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Richard Edmonds.

The Rev. J. Dornford, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Plymtree, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Offspring Holwell.

The Rev. D. Adams, M.A. to the Vicarage of Pinkoe, in the county of Devon, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Bartlam.

The Rev. A. Asgil Colville, to the Rectory of Great Livermere, with Little Livermere annexed, in the county of Suffolk.

The Rev. Edward Birch, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Curacy of All Saints, Manchester.

The Rev. F. Thurlow, Rector of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, has appointed the Rev. J. S. Nichol, Curate of Wooler, to the Ministry of the New Church of Hetton.

The Rev. George Townsend, M.A. Vicar of Northallerton, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the Official for Allerton and Allertonshire, in the peculiar and spiritual jurisdiction of the diocese of Durham.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint George Jackson, Esq. in the room of Alexander Cunningham, Esq. deceased, to be his Majesty's Commissary Judge to the mixed British and Brazilian Commission established at Rio de Janeiro, under the Convention for the abolition of the African slave-trade of Brazil, concluded at Rio de Janeiro, between his Majesty and the Emperor of Brazil, on the 23rd of November, 1826.

Mr. Charles Wood, M.P. (son-in-law of Earl Grey), is appointed First Secretary to the Treasury, in the room of Mr. Ellice, resigned.—Colonel Fox has been appointed Surveyor-general of the Ordnance.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie has been elevated to the rank of King's Sergeant; and Mr. Joy is appointed King's Counsel.

The King has appointed Sir Augustus Clifford, Knt., Captain in the Royal Navy, to the Office of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lord Nugent to be Lord High Commissioner in and to the United States of the Ionian Islands.

Married.]—At Ingestrie, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Chetwynd Talbot, second son of Earl Talbot, of Ingestrie Hall, Staffordshire, to Harriet, only daughter of H. C. Aston, Esq. of Aston Hall.

Donald Cameron, Esq. eldest son of D. Cameron, Esq. of Lochiel, North Britain, to Vere Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Hon. G. Hobart, and sister to the present Earl of Buckinghamshire.

At Brightwell, Oxon, J. More Molyneux, Esq. of Losely Park, Surrey, to Caroline Isabella Lowndes, eldest daughter of W. F. Lowndes Stone, Esq. of Brightwell Park, Oxon.

At March, Edward Gilham, Esq. eldest son of Frederick Markby, Esq. of Hanxton, in Cambridgeshire, to Jane, youngest daughter of Hardy Johnson, Esq. of March.

Walter Vipan, Esq. of Earith, Hunts, to Miss Mary Upsher, of Sutton.

At St. Pancras Church, Lieut. G. Davies, R.N. to Julia, the fourth daughter of J. Hume, Esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square.

At Barlbro', Derbyshire, the Rev. C. Alderson, second son of the Rev. Jonathan Alderson, Rector of Harthill, Yorkshire, to Georgiana, fourth daughter of the late J. Peel, Esq. of Pastures House, Derbyshire.

At Paris, Sir Ferdinand Acton, Bart. of Aldenham, Salop, to Mademoiselle de Dalberg, only daughter of the Duke de Dalberg, Peer of France.

Sir John Mansel, Bart. to Maria Georgiana, only daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Champion Dymoke, and sister to the present Champion.

At West Molesey, the seat of the Right Hon. J. W. Croker, George Barrow, Esq. eldest son of Mr. Secretary Barrow, of the Admiralty, to Miss Rosamond Croker.

At Woodbridge, the Rev. Henry Cresswell, of Canterbury, to Louisa, only surviving child of the late G. H. Engleheart, Esq. of London.

The Rev. Thomas Henderson, Vicar of Messing and Rector of Wake's Colne, both in Essex, to Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Dalton, Vicar of Kelvedon.

At St. Marylebone, on the 21st ult. the Rev. John Cecil Hall, son of the late Dean of Durham, and Rector of Great Cressingham, Norfolk, to Frances Amelia, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Wingfield Stratford, of Addington Place, Kent; and on the same day, John Malcolm, Esq. youngest son of Neil Malcolm, Esq. Poltalloch, Argyllshire, to Isabella Harriet, youngest daughter of the Hon. Col. Wingfield Stratford.

At Paxton House, Berwickshire, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. John Edgar, of Hutton, David Milne, Esq. advocate, eldest son of Vice-Adm. Sir David Milne, K.C.B. of Milne Graden, to Jean, eldest daughter of William F. Home, Esq. of Paxton.

At Welwyn, Herts, John Villiers Shelley, Esq. eldest son of Sir John Shelley, Bart. of Maresfield Park, Sussex, to Louisa Elizabeth Anne, only child of the Rev. S. J. Knight, of Henley Hall, Salop, and Rector of Welwyn.

At Merton, R. H. Wrightson, Esq. to the Hon. Elizabeth Augusta de Grey, eldest daughter of Lord Walsingham.

At Neath, Glamorganshire, the Hon. John Wingfield Stratford, of Addington-place, Kent, to Henrietta Grant, daughter of the late H. Grant, Esq. of the Gnoll, Glamorganshire.

Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart. M.P. of Baron Hill, Anglesey, to Maria Frances, the only daughter of Sir T. Stanley Massey Stanley, Bart. of Hooton, Cheshire.

At South Stonham, the Rev. John Crawford, second son of W. Crawford, Esq. of Dorking, to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Foote, K.C.B. of Highfield-house, near Southampton.

At St. George's Hanover-square, Viscount Howick to Miss Maria Copley, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, Bart.

In London, Mr. John Lander (the younger of the two African travellers), to Mary, fifth daughter of R. Livett, Esq. of London.

At Marylebone Church, J. Hopton Russell Chichester, Esq. eldest son of Dr. Chichester, to Grace Mary, daughter of the late Sir E. Knatchbull, of Mersham Hatch, Kent, and the Dowager Lady Knatchbull, of Welbeck-street.

On the 15th inst. at All Saints' Church, Southampton, Beauchamp, third son of the late Lord Charles Beauchamp Kerr, grandson of the late Marquis of Lothian, and Captain of the 35th Regiment, to Caroline Eliza, youngest daughter of the late James Irwin, Esq. of the Hon. East India Civil Service.

At Wimbledon, R. B. Palliser, Esq. to Fanny, daughter of the late Joseph Marryat, Esq. M.P.

Harris Prendergast, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Colonel Jeffery Prendergast, Military Auditor-general at Madras, to Hannah Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fry, Rector of Emberton, Bucks.

At Dover, R. F. Bourchier, Esq. to Antoinette Anna Louisa, daughter of the Hon. J. Rodney.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Gilbert Blackburne, youngest son of J. Blackburne, Esq. of Hale, Lancashire, which county he represented in Parliament for the long period of forty-eight years, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Sir Montagu Burgoyne, Bart. of Sutton Park, Beds.

At Brighton, Viscount Bernard, son of the Earl of Bandon, to Catherine Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Whitmore, Esq. of Apley Park, Shropshire.

The Hon. Henry Howard, eldest son of Lord Howard of Effingham, to Eliza, only daughter of General Sir Gordon Drummond, K.C.B.

At Longford, the Hon. W. Osborne, 10th Hussars, to Miss Emma Smith.

At Gosford House, N.B. Wm. Forbes, Esq. of Callender, in the county of Stirling, to the Lady Louisa Charteries, fifth daughter of the Earl of Wemyss and March.

At Tottenham, Lieut.-Gen. Armstrong, to Mary Esther, second daughter of Thomas Artemidorus Russell, Esq. of Cheshunt Park, Herts.

At Tottenham, J. H. C. Russell, Esq. of Essex Street, Strand, and Sittingbourne, Kent, eldest son of Thomas Artemidorus Russell, of Cheshunt Park, Herts, Esq. grandson of the late Oliver Cromwell, Esq. and lineally descended from the Protector, to Eliza, only surviving daughter of M. Lievesley, Esq. of Muswell Hill.

At Bath, George Augustus Woodforde, Esq. youngest son of Colonel Woodforde, of Ansford House, Somerset, to Harriet Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Leir of Dicheat Rectory.

Died.]—Lady Hannah Ellice, wife of Edward Ellice, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury, and sister of Earl Grey.

At Park Crescent, Harriet, wife of the Hon. J. T. L. Melville.

H. Scott, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Bordeaux.

At Berbice, David Power, Esq. the Protector of Slaves of that Colony.

In Camden Street, T. G. Smith, Esq. of the Six Clerks' Office.

At Drogheda (of Cholera), the Most Rev. Dr. Curtis, Roman Catholic Primate of all Ireland, at the patriarchal age of 95 years.

The Rev. Edward Peters, A.M. Rector of Great Wigborough, Essex.

At Paris (of Cholera), Madame De St. Quentin, wife of M. De St. Quentin.

Mr. T. Ormes, of the Bank of England, in his 51st year.

In Norfolk Street, Park Lane, Sir John Carr, in his 60th year.

On his arrival in England, from Bombay, Maj. G. White, of the 19th Regt. of Native Infantry, second son of Joseph White, Esq. of Little Munden, Herts, in his 34th year.

At his seat, Major House, Suffolk, Lord Henniker, in his 55th year.

Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, K.C.B. brother to Lord Exmouth, at an advanced age.

At Bruchval, on the 21st ult. the Dowager Margravine Amelia Frederica of Baden.

In the 77th year of his age, the celebrated Chemist, Count Chaptal, a Peer of France, Member of the Institute, and who, under the Empire, was Minister of the Interior.

The Rev. W. A. Jenner, D.D. Senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, second son of Robert Jenner, Esq. formerly of Trinity College, and Regius Professor of Civil Law, in his 81st year.

Sir John Tyrell, Bart. of Boreham House, Essex, in his 70th year. He was an acting Magistrate of the county for forty-five years, the last twenty of which he presided as Chairman of the Petty Sessions, at the Chelmsford Bench.

In Arlington-street, Mary, the wife of Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. in her 72d year.

At Hall-place, St. John's Wood, Major-general Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

Suddenly, whilst walking in St. Martin's-lane, Lieut.-general Sir Charles Bruce, of Beckenham, Kent, aged 40.

Near Guildford, Thomas Remington, Esq. M.D. formerly of Bishop's Merton, Yorkshire, aged 72.

At Alwalton, Hunts, the Rev. Henry Freeman, Rector of that parish, Vicar of Everton, Hunts, and a Justice of the Peace for that county, aged 77.

At Hall Place, St. John's Wood, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Ashworth, K.C.B. and K.T.S.

At Ramsgate, Dame Charlotte Caroline Maria, relict of the late Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. of Botleys, Surrey, aged 57.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND IN WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Prison Discipline.—An important alteration has been effected in the mode of dieting the prisoners confined in the New House of Correction at Bedford. No food of any description is allowed to be given them by their friends, and they are strictly confined to the gaol allowance—bread, cheese, and a quart of small beer, on three days in the week, soup on three others, and gruel on the seventh. They take their meals in the solitude of their own cells, instead of the large day-rooms previously appropriated to that purpose. In order to carry the plan into effect, the wheel of the tread-mill is now undergoing an alteration, so as to allow a separate standing for each prisoner, partitioned off in such a manner as not to admit of any intercourse between them. The plan of solitary confinement has worked well up to the present time, and in cases where prisoners have been brought to the prison under a short sentence, for the non-payment of fines, it has been found that in a number of instances, after a few days' confinement, they have paid the money rather than suffer the inconvenience and severity of the new discipline.

CHESHIRE.

Rare Horticultural Curiosity.—There is in the gardens of the Marquis of Westminster, at Eaton Hall, near this city, (says the *Chester Chronicle*,) a magnificent specimen of the great American Aloe, which is in full bloom this season. The first appearance of the plant coming into flower was noticed in the last week in May, and the point of the flowering stem was distinctly visible on the 4th of June. The particulars of its progress from that time to Wednesday last, the 18th inst. are as follow:—

From June 4th	to June	11th	4 feet	0 inches.
11th	..	18th	2	2
18th	..	25th	1	11
25th	to July	2d	2	0
July 2d	..	12th	1	6
12th	..	18th	2	2
			14	10

From the base of the stem to the first flowering branch is 9 feet 9 inches. The longest branch is 11 inches; twelve of these are already expanded, and there is the appearance of eight more.—[The merit of bringing this splendid exotic into flower is probably due to Mr. Forrest, now head gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, who first commenced the operation of *forcing* it several years ago.]

CORNWALL.

There were 4244 blocks of tin coined at Penzance in the quarter last ending.

CUMBERLAND.

The workmen engaged in getting large blocks of mill-stone grit, upon the hills on Stainmore, three miles from Brough, on splitting one of the blocks, discovered a fine healthy-looking frog embodied in a cavity of its own size and shape, the depth of six or eight inches from the surface of the stone, without the least appearance of external communication with atmospheric air; the reptile was carefully brought home, after which it discharged a considerable quantity of aqueous fluid, and is now enjoying life, light, and liberty, in a large vessel of water, amongst grass, &c.

DEVONSHIRE.

A plan for building labourers' cottages has been proposed by a gentleman of Exeter, for improving the residences of the poorer classes. It is proposed to build two hundred cottages, of different sizes, in the immediate neighbourhood of Exeter, by a company, at shares of 50*l.* each; the estimated costs of each dwelling, together with a small plot of ground, is 100*l.*—making the total cost 20,000*l.*; the rent, it is calculated, will produce, after paying insurance, repairs, taxes, &c. 1000*l.*, or five per cent. on the capital invested. A meeting has been held for the purpose of forming a company to carry the above project into effect. Resolutions, founded on the crowded state of the city as respected the dwellings of the working classes, and the de-

basing effect which this system had on their morals, and the advantages which the plan proposed would afford, were entered into, and a committee formed.

KENT.

Greenwich Railway.—This speculation has been determined on. A company, with a capital of 400,000*l.* is about to be established, in 20*l.* shares. The railway is to be constructed on arches, so as not to interfere with the streets over which it will pass. It is to commence at the south side of London Bridge, and proceed in a straight line across the Maze, Bermondsey-street, and the Grange-road, across Conyhall lane, to High-street, Deptford, where it will incline to the left, and terminate at Thornton-row, near Greenwich Church. Three collateral tram-roads will be constructed; one to pass from the extreme end of Grange-road, to the Green Man, in the Kent-road; another to meet the Surrey Canal from the Turk's Head, in the Kent-road; and the third, from the High-street, Deptford, to the centre of another line, which will be formed from the Turk's Head, to Thornton-row, Greenwich. The line is considered peculiarly favourable for the proposed work, and, from the calculations which have been made, it would seem that the income likely to be received from the undertaking will be ample to the shareholders.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been shamefully assailed while entering that city for the purpose of holding a visitation. On his carriage appearing, his Grace was assailed with violent groans and hisses, and missiles and filth of every description were hurled at the carriage. The venerable Prelate was evidently much alarmed, but he did not receive any personal injury. The gates of the precincts of the Cathedral were closed immediately on the carriage entering within them.

LANCASHIRE.

The following is an account of the affray at Clithero. We extract it principally from the "Blackburn Gazette."—"It appears that Mr. Irving, who is a candidate for Clithero, on the Tory interest, had announced his intention of visiting that borough. Clithero stands in the midst of the populous parish of Whalley, in which there are not fewer than one hundred thousand souls. Mr. Irving was received by hootings and hissings from an assemblage of ten or twelve thousand persons, and the hootings were soon diversified with showers of stones; he was, therefore, fain to escape with as much speed as a pair of horses could make. It does not appear that any greater damage than a broken chaise window was the result of these proceedings; and there the affair might have rested. Unhappily, Colonel Clayton, Mr. Whitaker, of Simmondstone, and the Rev. R. Noble, of Whalley, three magistrates of the neighbourhood, with a view to keep the peace, thought proper to send for a couple of troops of dragoons from Burnley, *to escort Mr. Irving back to the town.* In the evening, accordingly, he returned, accompanied by the dragoons. The consequence was a rencontre between them and the mob, in which eight or ten of the latter were severely wounded. Mr. Dickenson, a surgeon of Clone, nearly lost his eye; and one person had his arm broken." The "Blackburn Gazette" is a sturdy reformer, and his intelligence may be coloured by his peculiar views; but it certainly appears, that, on the face of the account, there is not any exaggeration. The riot was noticed in the House of Commons, but Ministers had no additional information to communicate. On the next evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that when he was asked a question yesterday on the subject of the unfortunate occurrences at Clithero, he was not prepared to give a satisfactory reply. He now wished to say, from the information received at the Home Office, that though many persons were seriously injured, no lives were lost. The Riot Act had been read before the military were called in. Orders had been given to investigate the subject, and he hoped discussion would be avoided for the present.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Newcastle and Carlisle Railway.—The Directors of this Company have just obtained an Act of Parliament authorizing them to borrow the sum of 100,000*l.*, which they will procure from the Commissioners for the issue of Exchequer Bills in aid of Public Works. This will enable the Directors to proceed with their great undertaking with increased rapidity and spirit; and no doubt is entertained that the work will now be completed within the period originally stated. A great part of the line from Carlisle, is already laid down, and the several erections upon it are proceeding with.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Iron Trade.—A deputation of iron-masters, from the Staffordshire and Shropshire districts, have had an interview with Earl Grey and Lord Althorp, at the Treasury, for the purpose of presenting a memorial, addressed to Earl Grey, on the subject of the depressed condition of the iron trade in those districts. The presentation of the memorial (which was agreed to in October last has hitherto been delayed from a reluctance on the part of some influential members of the trade to press the representations they contain on the attention of Ministers during the discussions on Reform. The memorialists allege that the present ruinous price of iron results from the attempt to enforce the restoration of the gold standard at the ancient basis of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per ounce, by which the circulation has been so contracted as to lower the prices of iron beyond the limit that will admit of the iron-master paying remunerating wages to his workmen, or discharging the fixed rents and obligations to which he is bound by *law*, without an inevitable sacrifice of his capital, and consequent ruin; and that the misery and distress which the progress of this measure will entail upon the working classes, will be of so severe a character, and their effects so disastrous upon the community, as to render it beyond the power of any government to *endure or control*, if persisted in. The question of the incompatibility of any material enlargement of the circulation, with the preservation of the present gold stan-

dard, was very fully discussed, and the deputation strongly urged upon both Earl Grey and Lord Althorp their opinion, either that the gold standard or the social system, one or the other, must give way; as, from the personal knowledge of the members of the deputation, the privations of the working classes were now of a character and extent too severe for much longer endurance.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Wheatcroft, keeper of Hunter's Gate Bar, near Sheffield, summoned George Bartholomew for having passed through his bar, on the 25th July, with seven cows, and refused to pay toll for them. The defendant claimed exemption under the 3rd Geo. III. which allows horses and other beasts to pass through free of toll, in going to or from plough, harrow, or pasture, if they do not go more than two miles on the same line of road. The toll-keeper contended that milch cows, from which the farmer was receiving a profit, were not the kind of beasts meant by "other beasts" in the Act. The magistrate differed from him in this point, and dismissed the summons.

The "Leed's Mercury" has contained the following:—"With much pleasure we notice that the demand for the fall-trade is beginning to increase the sales both in our cloth-halls and warehouses, and to revive the drooping spirits of our merchants. The manufacturer has still to struggle with an advanced price of foreign wool and an advanced rate of wages. It is universally agreed that stocks are low both in the hands of the merchant and the retail dealer; and this, combined with the prospect of an abundant harvest, and a low price of food, is an encouraging symptom to those who have to supply the nation with clothing."

SCOTLAND.

Export of Sheep and Cattle from the Highlands.—From Inverness-shire the annual number of sheep sent to the south markets is about 100,000; of cattle 20,000. From Sutherlandshire about 30,000 sheep are exported. If we assume that the united counties of Ross, Sutherland and Caithness send as many as Inverness—and we believe we shall be about the mark—there are in all 200,000 sheep and 40,000 cattle exported annually from the rugged hills and glens of the north.

Salmon, it is well known, is sent to the southern markets packed in boxes half full of ice, and not unfrequently the owner defrays the whole expenses of his freight, by disposing of the ice to confectioners and others at the termination of his passage. In one of our fishings, however, the produce has lately been so abundant, that the stock of ice prepared during winter was exhausted, and the wits of the fishermen were set to work to devise some mode of supplying a deficiency which rarely occurs in northern latitudes. After pondering and pausing for some time, the men bethought themselves of an expedient at once novel and effective; they resolved to scale the heights of Ben Nevis, and to rifle this monarch of British mountains of the solid bar-like masses of snow, which have slumbered for centuries in his hidden unexplored recesses and ravines. The result has been highly successful; the snow lay in great quantities, congealed and hard as ice, and men were employed all last week in digging and conveying these icy stores to the plain. It is no easy task to transport so heavy and slippery a commodity down a rugged declivity of above four thousand feet; but, with the aid of sure footed Highland ponies, the task has been safely accomplished—thus furnishing one more instance of the progress of luxury in Great Britain.

We extract the following important statement from the "Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle:"—"In every part of Scotland the great majority of the constituency have qualified themselves for the exercise of their new privileges. The number of electors enrolled greatly exceeds our expectations; and if Scotland has henceforth to complain of bad government, the people will have themselves principally to blame. Keen and determined supporters of reform as we have ever been, we never even imagined we should see the day when 6664 of our citizens would be entitled to vote in the election of our representatives, and when Glasgow, instead of the fifth part of a member, returned by her Town-Council and Magistrates, should have two members elected by more than 7000 freemen. The friends of corruption are astonished at the manner in which the electors came forward during the last two or three days of the period allowed for registration; and, notwithstanding all their boasting, we are convinced that, at the ensuing elections, the liberal party will obtain a decided superiority."

IRELAND.

Government has again been defeated in an attempt to convict the persons charged with being engaged in the murder of the process-server, and the policemen who accompanied him, at Carricshough, near Knocktopher. At the Kilkenny Assizes, John Ryan was put on his trial for being present and assisting in this affair. Two of the surviving policemen swore that he was present; but as a strong case of *alibi* was supported by respectable witnesses, it is possible that, in their agitation, the policemen were mistaken. The jury, after a long confinement, not being able to agree on their verdict, were discharged.

Ryan was therefore again put on his trial. The jury were selected with extraordinary care; the Counsel for the Crown challenged 108, and the prisoner 23. The evidence was the same as on the former trial; the jury retired at six o'clock in the evening, and were confined all night. On the next morning one of the jurors was found to be seriously ill; and this second jury, like the first, was discharged.—The Counsel for the Crown now intimated they would proceed no further in these cases; after which, Ryan, Voss, and six others were arraigned *pro forma*, and no evidence being offered, they were acquitted and discharged. Six other prisoners, for the same crime, were discharged by proclamation at the close of the Assizes.

The Clonmel Assizes have been postponed in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera there.

At the Antrim Assizes, Mr. Baron Smith made the following allusion to what is called the "passive resistance" now offered to the payment of tithes in Ireland:—"The notion of

passive resistance (he said) was mischievous and nonsensical. He protested against passive obedience; against passive resistance he also protested. The former would sink us into slavery, the latter plunge us into licentiousness; the one involves treason to liberty, the other treason to law. Passive obedience bound the soul in fetters, and passive resistance threw society into a moral chaos, in which we breathe no longer the temperate atmosphere of right and justice, and by which the fair symmetry of our legal institutions is irreparably injured. Passive resistance to law was sheer nonsense; the terms of the proposition were repugnant. It would be as rational to talk about criminal virtue or foolish sense."

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Kilkenny has received proclamations, giving notice, that at the termination of a month tithes are to be enforced, under the provisions of Mr. Stanley's Bill.

By the Dublin papers, it appears that the Navan Political Union has come to the resolution of raising an anti-tithe weekly rent. Its objects are declared to be—1. To idemnify all persons in the parish whose property may be sacrificed at a tithe auction. 2. To assist any person who may be prosecuted or persecuted for his patriotic exertions in the cause of Irish independence. 3. To get each person who may be qualified to vote under the Reform Bill duly registered, and to convey each of the freeholders of this parish to the hustings at the next election, without any expense whatsoever to the anti-tithe and repealing candidate.

[The newspapers from every part of the United Kingdom contain most gratifying statements relative to the prosperous state of the harvest and the excellence of the crops.]

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 24 TO AUGUST 21, 1832, INCLUSIVE.

July 24. T. SPRING, City-road, victualler. J. FOSTER, Hammersmith, framework-knitter. G. ELLIS, Market-st., Edgeware-road, carriage-builder. G. WELLS, Quadrant, Regent-street, man-milliner. C. D. HAYS, Meriton's Wharf, Bermondsey, mariner. R. CHALENER, King's-row, Pentonville, bricklayer. W. BEAN, Edgeware-road, horse-dealer. C. B. BUTTER, Bruton, Somersetshire, apothecary. J. AMPHLETT, Worcestershire, druggist. C. WINTER, Marlborough, innkeeper. T. STEPHENS, Manchester, victualler. R. BULLEN, Sherborne, Dorsetshire, innholder.

July 27. R. J. CRANEIS and J. W. WARD, Maldon, Essex, butchers. A. SHIPMAN, Dudley, Worcestershire, innkeeper. W. MAUD, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer. J. KELSON, Bradford, Wiltshire, brewer. W. LATHAM, Stow Park, Lincolnshire, higler. R. M'WATT, Billiter-street, Leadenhall-street, oil and colour-merchant.

July 31. J. BLISS, Chichester-place, Gray's-inn-lane-road, baker. H. J. NORRIS and G. TYAS, Bury-place, Bloomsbury. T. SANDYS, Bell-court, Brook's-market, bookseller. W. LEE, Arundel-street, Strand, commission-agent. W. BOYLE, Newgate-street, paper-hanger. W. LOGAN, Upper Baker-street, Marylebone, merchant. J. NEWINGTON, Lewes, Essex, wine-merchant. T. RUDD, Laura-place, Clapton, tea-dealer. W. MATTHEWS, City-road, St. Luke's, timber merchant. W. J. ADAMS, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-street, scrivener. C. F. WOOLCOTT, Tunbridge, Kent, plumber. G. BEAVER, Belgrave-street South, carpenter. C. R. CARTER, Cheapside, carpet-warehouseman. S. GREEN, Leeds, builder. N. TEMPERLEY, Westgate, Northumberland, ship-owner. J. WATERS and A. and D. JONES, Carmarthen, bankers. G. JONES, Carmarthen, merchant.

August 3. J. TYRELL, Manchester-square, commission-agent. A. and W. COOMBS, Bennet's-hill, Doctors' Commons, builders. M. RICHENBURGH, Bath, Somersetshire, silversmith. W. BROMFIELD, Whitchurch, Salop, cheese-factor. J. and W. CRANKSHAW, Manchester, manufacturers.

August 7. H. WATSON, Crown-row, Walworth-road, Newington, tea-dealer. J. BIDDLE, London-road, oilman. G. FELLOWS, Battersea, charcoal-manufacturer. J. SELLERS, Jun., Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. W. BOLTON, Harvington, Worcestershire, cattle-dealer J. NORRIS, Liverpool, earthenware-dealer.

August 10. W. A. WARWICK, Romford, Essex, wine-merchant. J. WEDDELL, Burr-street, East Smithfield, ship-owner. M. AGATE, Horsham, Sussex, grocer. D. SCOTT, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, dealer in Scotch ale. T. POOLE, Fore-street, draper. D. S. FEILD, Worcester-place, Upper Thames-street, coffee-roaster. W. WRIGHT, New Windsor, grocer. H. ROBERTSON, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, surgeon. C. CALL and J. GENDALL, Exeter, carvers and gilders. J. SHAW, Westbromwich, Staffordshire, tailor. C. WESSEN, Bristol, grocer. T. HENLEY, Birmingham, glass-cutter.

Aug. 14. B. CLEVER, High-street, Shadwell, victualler. W. WRIGHT, Southampton-row, Queen-square, cook. H. ALEXANDER, Jun., Brentwood, Essex, corn-dealer. C. COLE and J. GENDALL, Exeter, carvers. J. COLLIER, Manchester and Salford, calico-printer. J. MILTON, Bristol, victualler. W. PERKINS, Beckington, Somersetshire, fuller. J. BRIERLEY, Redvales, near Bury, Lancashire, woollen-manufacturer. C. FROST, Sculcoates, Yorkshire, dealer.

August 21. J. GOOD, Bunhill-row, Old-street, worsted braid-maker. W. LINE, Edward-street, White Conduit-fields, builder. J. MITCHELL, Godalming, butcher. J. STEAD, King-street, Clerkenwell, colour manufacturer. W. R. TOWNLEY, Cateaton-street, wool dealer and hatter. W. WOODBRIDGE, Acton-street, Battle-bridge, plumber and brazier. H. JOSEPH, and E. N. FOURDRINIER, Hanley, Stafford, paper manufacturers. J. MONCAS, Liverpool, watch manufacturer. E. SPARROW, Wolverhampton, factor. W. TOLLEY, Senior, Birmingham, musical instrument seller. F. TRIX, Fareham, cheesemonger.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY-MARKET REPORT.

The chief topic of consideration and discussion in the monied world, at the present day, is the probable result of the investigation lately made of the actual state of the Bank of England, and of the manner in which the directors of that establishment have fulfilled the duties of the high trust committed to them, as well with respect to the body of proprietors, as to the Government and to the country at large. In vain have some restless inquirers, at every successive half-yearly meeting, called for detached portions of information on one or two branches of that largely-ramified system; in vain have others, with more enlarged views, urged the position, that rational confidence on the one part is incompatible with studied secrecy on the other;—the general publicity and the information in detail have been alike withheld by the directors, and the refusal sanctioned by the majority of proprietors; many of them, doubtless, impressed with the notion, that there might be among the various sources of profit to the establishment, some arrangements with the Government and the public, which would go on unquestioned, so long as they were not exposed to the full light of day, and that it would, therefore, be imprudent, while they regularly received their half-yearly golden egg undiminished, to anatomize with an inquisitive eagerness the source of this fecundity, and run the risk of marring some of its principles of action.

But the resolution of the House of Commons to print the whole of the evidence given before the Committee, at once stripped off the mask, and showed the proprietors that, if there were secrets, which for their advantage were to be withheld from the public, there were also others, a cautious reserve of which was necessary to uphold in them a fallacious opinion of the value of their shares in the common stock.

As soon as it was ascertained that the amount of surplus undivided profit, which in 1819 was 5,200,000*l.* was now reduced to 2,900,000*l.* and that, consequently, the accumulated capital of the Company had been for the last years continually invaded to eke out the accustomed rate of dividend, a panic seized the holders of Bank stock; in a few days the price fell from 202 to 182, and the most gloomy anticipations were formed on the subject of the renewal of their charter. But the effects of such an alarm are always succeeded by a re-action. After the first moment of astonishment, it was found that though the capital of the Company had been suffering reduction for some years past, the annual amount of that reduction was now in a course of diminution. The very publicity which had been given to the alarming fact carried with it the seeds of future confidence; for if an evil had come to light, they had at least the satisfaction of seeing it in its full extent; there were no further secrets to beget suspicion or mistrust. Again, with reference to the charter, though it is admitted on all hands that considerable modifications must be made in it on renewal, yet the Bank of England is too intimately connected with the immediate interests of all classes of the community, to allow it to be imagined that any Government or Parliament would sanction the adoption of measures which would endanger its safety as a commercial body, even if it had not within itself, from its long-established and extensive organization, considerable advantages over other companies, which, under a new system, might enter into competition with it. With the return of calmer feeling on the subject, the price of Bank Stock has partially recovered, and the last quotation is 191.

The general course of trade is but little improved during the past month. Some degree of activity is evinced in the Woollen market, but it has reference almost exclusively to the home-trade, the present stock of the manufacturers and dealers being short.

There has been, during the last month, a large and steady demand for West India Muscovado Sugars; and, notwithstanding the recent extensive supplies, there has been no reduction in price. The stocks held by the grocers are considered to be small; and they have, consequently, been purchasers upon a free scale. Low and middling descriptions have been readily taken up at 50*s.* to 52*s.*; fine Antigua, 56*s.* to 57*s.*; and a parcel of unusually fine quality was sold for 67. The stock at present warehoused is about 16,000 casks less than at the corresponding date of last year, but a large portion of the last arrivals is still afloat. Jamaica, St. Vincent's, &c., of strong quality, have met with ready sale to the refiners at 50*s.* to 53*s.*; good colony sorts do not bear a price in proportion; 124 hhds. of Barbadoes have lately brought, by auction, 53*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.*

About 15,000 bags of Mauritius have gone off freely, by auction, for the home market; brown, 49*s.* 6*d.* to 51*s.* 6*d.*; yellow, 52*s.* to 55*s.*; and white, 57*s.* to 58*s.* There is a deficiency of upwards of 40,000 bags, as compared with the stock of last year.

The East India Company's Sale, on the 22d, commenced languidly: Bengal, low and middling quality, sold for 6*d.* to 1*s.* less than the prices of the preceding sale; a large proportion was purchased for exportation at 22*s.* to 24*s.* for home consumption; yellow, and low white, 22*s.* 6*d.* to 24*s*; good and fine white, 24*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* Prices improved a little in the course of the sale, and some of the finer sorts advanced 6*d.* to 1*s.* per cwt. By public sale, 1127 chests of new white Havannah were withdrawn at 36*s.* to 37*s.*; the offer of 35*s.* being refused; about 400 chests, washed, were considered to be well purchased at 25*s.* to 29*s.* Very little is doing in Brazil sugar; there is some inquiry for the lower descriptions. The reports from the continental ports have not been of a character to give animation to the refined market. Low lumps are quoted at 64*s.* to 64*s.* 6*d.*; or 29*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* on board; fine crushed, 31*s.* 6*d.* to 32*s.* The last average price of sugar was 1*l.* 8*s.* 0¼*d.* per cwt.

British Plantation Coffee, at the commencement of the last month, sustained a rise of 2*s.* per cwt., which it has continued to support, as to the ordinary qualities, although there has been a tendency to decline in the finer sorts. By public sale, the following prices have been obtained: Jamaica, ordinary, 70*s.* to 76*s.*; good ordinary, 77*s.* to 79*s.*; fine ordinary, 80*s.* to 81*s.* 6*d.*; middling, 82*s.* to 87*s.* 6*d.*; and good middling, 92*s.*; Dominica, good and fine ordinary, 77*s.* 6*d.* to 81*s.* 6*d.*; ordinary, 76*s.* to 77*s.* 6*d.*: 500 bags of Ceylon Coffee, offered by public sale, were principally taken in at 56*s.* 6*d.*; but a considerable portion was taken privately at 56*s.* 6*d.* to 57*s.*

The demand for Rum is not brisk, but it is held firmly at former prices; the stock, as compared with last year, shows a deficiency of 10,000 puncheons. Brandy maintains its price; the demand for home consumption continuing undiminished, in consequence of the prevalent disorder. In Geneva nothing doing.

In Spices and Teas there is nothing to require particular notice.

The Cotton Market continues steady, and the following sales have been made in the last week:

50 Bengal, good fair, 4⅞*d.*
400 Madras, good fair, 4⅞*d.* to 5*d.*
60 Smyrna, good fair, 5¼*d.*; good, 6½*d.*
1200 Surats, ord. 4¼*d.*; good fair, 5*d.*
100 Para, fair, 6¼*d.*

In Indigo, there is little alteration; it is expected that the ensuing sale will consist of 6000 to 7000 chests.

The very contradictory accounts from the Hop districts as to the effect of the late heavy rains, have caused a continual fluctuation in the estimate of the duty; it has been stated as high as 165,000*l.*, it has now declined to 150,000*l.* The market has been unusually active for the time of year.

The continuance of fine weather during the harvest has made the Corn market exceedingly dull; the best qualities of new Wheat have suffered a reduction of 6*s.* to 8*s.*, and of old of 5*s.* per quarter. Flour also may be quoted at 5*s.* per sack lower. Old Barley has met with ready sale, at prices up to 36*s.*; no new Barley offered. Oats, of all descriptions, are 1*s.* per quarter cheaper; Beans, 2*s*, and White Peas, 1*s.* About 800 barrels of fresh Canada Flour lately sold by auction at 30*s.* to 32*s.* per barrel.

There has been but little fluctuation in Government Securities during the month; and in Foreign Stock, it has been almost confined to Portuguese, which declined considerably when it became apparent that the arrival of Don Pedro in Portugal had not excited that degree of enthusiasm in his favour that had been anticipated. The evident disinclination of Don Miguel's naval commander to come to action with the inferior force under Sartorius, has, however, induced a further confidence in the cause of the Constitutionalists, and caused these securities to rally a little.

Subjoined are the closing prices in the Money Market on the 25th ult.:—

ENGLISH FUNDS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 83 five-eighths, three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Consols for the Account, 83 five-eighths, three-quarters.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 84 three-eighths.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 92 one-eighth.—New Three and a Half per Cent. 91 three-eighths.—Four per Cent. (1826), 101 three-quarters, 102.—India Stock, 199, 200.—Bank Stock, 189, 190.—Exchequer Bills, 11, 12.—India Bonds, 4, 5.—Long Annuities 16 three-quarters, thirteen-sixteenths.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian Loan, 75 half, 6.—Brazilian Five per Cent. 48 half, 49.—Chilian, 15, 16.—Colombian (1824), Six per Cent. 11 half, 12 half.—Danish Three per Cent. 69 half.—Dutch Two and a Half per Cent. 43 seven-eighths.—French Five per Cent. 98, 99.—French Three per Cent. 68 half, 69 half.—Greek Five per Cent. 26.—Mexican Six per Cent. 27 half, 28 half.—Portuguese Five per Cent. 47 half, 48 half.—Portuguese New Loan, 4 half dis.—Russian Five per Cent. 100 half, 101. Spanish Five per Cent. 13 three-quarters, 14.

SHARES.

Anglo-Mexican Mines, 6*l.* 10*s.*, 7*l.* 10*s.*—United Mexican Mines, 2*l.* 15*s.*, 3*l.* 5*s.*—Colombian Mines, 6*l.*, 7*l.*—Del Monte, 16*l.* 10*s.*, 17*l.* 10*s.*—Imp. Brazil, 47*l.*, 49*l.*—Bolanos, 190, 195.—Canada Company, 47, 48.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

FROM JULY 23 TO AUGUST 22, 1832.

July to August.	Lunations.	Thermometer. Mean Alt.	Barometer. 0 hour.	Winds. A.M.	Winds. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 9h. A.M.	Atmospheric Variations. 0 h.	Atmospheric Variations. 3h. P.M.	Atmospheric Variations. During Night.	Prevailing modification of Cloud.	
Mon. 23		55	30.02	N.W.	N.W.	Clear	Cldy.	Cldy.	Fair	Cirrostrat.	cumulus
Tues. 24		60.5	.04	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 25		62	—	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	—
Thur. 26	1 h. 55′ P.M.	63	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—	—
Fri. 27	●	58	—	N.	N.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sat. 28		67	—	N.E.	N.E.	Clear	Clear	—	—	—	—
Sun. 29		65.5	.17	—	—	Cldy.	—	—	—		—
Mon. 30		68	.20	Var.	—	Clear	Cldy.	—	—		—
Tues. 31		59	—	E.	N.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—	—
Wed. 1		68.5	.02	N.E.	N.E.	Clear	—	Rain	Rain	—	nimbus
Thur. 2	10 h. 49′ A.M.	71.5	29.78	—	N.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—	—
Fri. 3	☽	62.5	.72	—	—	—	—	Cldy.	Fair	—	cum.
Sat. 4		62	.80	S.W.	W.	Clear	—	—	Rain	—	—
Sun. 5		60	—	—	—	Rain	—	—	—	—	
Mon. 6		65.5	—	W.	W.	Clear	—	—	Fair	—	
Tues. 7		66	—	—	—	Cldy.	Clear	Clear	—	—	cirro-cum.
Wed. 8		73	—	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	—	cum.
Thur. 9	2 h. 27′ A.M.	73.5	—	E.	E.	—	—	—	—	—	cirro-cum.
Fri. 10	○	—	30.02	N.W.	W.	—	—	—	—	—	
Sat. 11		68.5	.10	S.W.	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	
Sun. 12		67	—	N.W.	—	—	—	—	—	Cym-cirr.	cir-cum.
Mon. 13		63.5	29.86	N.E.	Var.	Cldy.	Cldy.	—	—	Cirrost.	
Tues. 14		71.5	—	Var.	—	Fog.	Clear	—	—	—	—
Wed. 15		65.5	.80	S.E.	S.W.	Cldy.	—	—	—	—	
Thur. 16		64	.78	S.W.	S.	—	—	—	—	—	
Fri. 17		61	.86	W.	W.	Clear	—	—	—	—	
Sat. 18	6 h. 33′ A.M.	63	—	S.	S.W.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Cldy.	Rain	—	nimbus.
Sun. 19	☾	61.5	.65	S.W.	—	—	Clear	Clear	Fair	—	
Mon. 20		69.5	.65	—	—	Clear	—	—	—	Com-cir.	cir-cum.
Tues. 21		67.5	.60	—	—	Cldy	Rain	Cldy.	—	Cirrost.	
Wed. 22		63	.55	—	—	Cldy.	Cldy.	Clear	—	—	

Mean temperature of the month, 68.5. Mean atmospheric pressure, 29.90.
Much thunder and lightning P.M. on the 2d.